SEPTEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Trains and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,409—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1888.

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VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

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PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Brown.	11th Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	28th ,,
	B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. E. Browne.	9th ,,
	B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	5th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,
	B.L. SHANNON	4139	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigheil	26th ,,
	B.L. ROME	5011	1,000	A. W. Adamson.	2nd Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. E. Browne.	9th ,,
	B.L. ARCADIA	6500	1500	W. B. Andrews.	16th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigheil	23rd ,,
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The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagaon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about:—
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and fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
PO			10th Sept.	1st Nov.
DOG. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Oct	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
STURA	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug. 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	G. Costanzo	4,200	600	on or about 13th Sept.
POSEIDON	S. Morsa	4,600	650	9th Oct.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail about.
AMPHITRITE, L.	Lemessich..	4,600	650	14th Sept. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons	Commander.	On or about
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	J. E. Kewley	21st Sept.

THIS steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers; can be booked through to London overland from Marseilles. The Saloon and Cabins are all on upper deck. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c. apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 31st Aug. 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Ton.	H.P.	Captain.	To Sail.
ARABIA	3541	480	J. Laird	4th October.
ASIA	3550	480	J. Harris	25th ,,

Passengers by s.s. Arabia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 24th August, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

If sufficient inducement offers.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	30th Sept.
KENNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	11th Nov.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers, having accommodation for four passengers each at reduced fares. Cabins on deck, forward of Engines, will sail as follows:—

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Millard.	3,600	400	20th Sept.
KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	13th Oct.
RECHLEY HALL	A. Buck	3,500	400	13th ,,
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	22nd ,,
WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3,500	400	30th ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th Sept., 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie en route weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a. m., on 16th September after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1 978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 12th September, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th September, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

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Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

CAPTAIN K. MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th September, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.

ON CUT.

Per lb. as. 14.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
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KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN.

It is composed of the finest parts of Indian Corn or Maize, is perfectly pure, can be used for every purpose for which Arrowroot is employed.

Per Packet, As. 8.

SOLE AGENTS:

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TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, stock the following reliable Brands:—

	Cash Prices. Qts., per doz. Rs. as.
TREACHER'S "Fine Old Glenlivet," a special blend of Scotch Whisky	24 0
TREACHER'S Special Liqueur Glenlivet, a genuine ripe old Whisky	28 0
TREACHER'S Highland Malt Whisky, Phœnix Brand	24 0
JOHN JAMESON & SON'S Finest Dublin Whiskies, bottled in Europe, One Star.	27 0
Do. do. Two ,,	30 0
Do. do. Three ,,	33 0
V.O. LAGAVULIN, guaranteed pure (bottled in Bond) per doz.	30 0

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
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THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xeres, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

	Rs. as.
LIGHT SHERRY—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality per dozen	17 0
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PALE DINNER.—An excellent wine for general use do.	24 0
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GOLDEN.—A rich nutty flavoured Dessert Wine do.	30 0
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WE can highly recommend the Brands of Beers we keep in stock. Messrs. Burke's bottlings of Allsopp's and Bass's Ales and of Guinness's Stout are well suited for this climate, and give great satisfaction.

	Per dozen bots. Rs. as.	½ bots. Rs. as.
ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE.—This fine and delicious Ale, bottled by Messrs. E. & J. Burke, is one of the highest purity, most agreeable, and retaining all the delicate aroma of the Hop	6 6	4 6
BASS'S BEER.—Bottled by Messrs. E. & J. Burke. This is an extremely good bottling of Ale, a choice Bass's brew	6 6	4 6
BASS'S LIGHT BITTER.—Bottled by Messrs. E. and J. Burke.—Fine sparkling and far superior to any of the Continental Ales	6 6	4 6
GUINNESS'S EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT.—Bottled by Messrs. E. and J. Burke. This Stout is undoubtedly the best to be found in any market.	6 6	4 6
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LAUBENHEIM.
A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.
Bottles.....Rs. 18 8 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. „ 10 8 } cash.

GEISENHEIM.
Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.
Bottles.....Rs. 22 0 } Per doz.
Half bottles. „ 12 0 } cash.

STEINWEIN.
Of great fragrance, pure and natural.
Glass Jugs...Rs. 28 per doz, cash.

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A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate and fine.
Bottles.....Rs. 26 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. „ 14 0 } cash.

NIERSTEIN.
Very soft and good bouquet.
Bottles.....Rs. 29 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. „ 15 8 } cash.

LIEBFRAUMILCH.
A very fine, full bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.
Bottles.....Rs. 35 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. „ 18 8 } cash.

JOHANNISBERG.
The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.
Bottles .....Rs. 45 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. „ 24 0 } cash.

SPARKLING WINES.
Superior Hock.
Delicate flavour & bouquet.
Bottles .....Rs. 39 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. „ 21 0 } cash.

FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN.
The very finest wine of its kind.
Bottles .....Rs. 46 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. „ 24 8 } cash.

FINE MOSELLE.
Fine, full flavour.
Bottles .....Rs. 34 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. „ 18 8 } cash

SUPERIOR MOSELLE.
Very fragrant.
Bottles .....Rs. 38 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. „ 21 0 } cash.

FINEST NONPAREIL MOSELLE.
Very rich, delicious bouquet.
Bottles .....Rs. 46 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. „ 25 0 } cash.

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

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A, L & W'S SUPERIOR A, L & W'S

BED LINEN, BLANKETS, PILLOWS, &c.

		Rs. a.
Horrocks's Best Twilled Cotton Sheets, very durable. Hemmed, Washed, and Ready for immediate use	Per pair, 72 inches wide	9 8
Do. do.	„ 90 „	11 8
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Horse-Hair and Feather Pillows. Of best English Manufacture, thoroughly cleaned, covered with good Ticking, and full size	Each	7 8
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Do. do. do. in Scarlet...	Per pair, Rs. 30 to	40 0

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY.

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BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Made to order at the Factory, Foras Road,
MILITARY SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
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LEATHER MACHINE BELTING AND LACES,
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All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	„ „	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	„ „	30
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Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	„ „	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	„ „	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	„ „	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	„ „	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	„ „	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	„ „	72
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Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	„ „	54
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Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	„ „	42

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BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

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LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders partially gilt, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld

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DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydised and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

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All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, POONA,

Opposite Clock Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel.

JAPANESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES

FRESH ARRIVAL!!!

COMPRISING BEAD and REED CHICKS made specially to order, of almost all SIZES, SCREENS, Paper, Silk and Satin, a fresh Stock and an Unrivalled and Extensive Collection of JAPANESE PORCELAIN, BRONZE, COPPER, LACQUERED WARE suitable for presentation.

All Articles are marked in plain figures at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES to effect speedy sales and make room for fresh goods.

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TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

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THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR E. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

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CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCARVES, COLLARS, BRACES.

All the LATEST Shapes for the Season.

HOAR & CO., HOSIERS, GLOVERS, BOMBAY.

BRIDES', BRIDESMAIDS' AND FETE DRESSES.

WE guarantee the most PERFECT FITTING and STYLISH COSTUMES, equalling in all respects those supplied by the best West End Houses and moderate in Price.

PATTERNS, SKETCHES, AND SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Ld.,
COSTUMIERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
EAST STREET, POONA, AND APOLLO STREET BOMBAY.

HYDRAULIC COTTON PRESS MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE NEW PRESSING PLANT by NASMYTH WILSON & Co., consisting of Half Press, Finishing Press, Engines, Boiler and accessories, all of the latest design with most recent improvements.

This machinery is capable of pressing 25 to 28 bales per hour.

DELIVERY CAN BE GIVEN AT ONCE.

Apply to

F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer,
9, Marine Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. LAZARUS' INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position can be obtained in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lbs. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0 ,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0 ,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0 ,,
Mixture (Congou)	,,	0	9	6 ,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two dif. Stamp Sizes Annas 8 each

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

THE STEAMSHIP "MAPLE BRANCH" has arrived from Middlesbro', London, &c., and is discharging in the Prince's Dock, "K." Shed.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

CONSIGNEES are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage or short delivery must be adjusted by the steamer's Surveyor or before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain K. Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
As Agents for Owners.

Bombay, 10th September, 1888.

DOCKYARD CONTRACT FOR PURCHASE OF EMPTY CASKS.

TENDERS for the Contract, which is for 12 months, will be received by the undersigned at 1 p.m., gun-fire, on MONDAY, the 24th instant. For particulars see *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 13th September, 1888, or apply to the undersigned.

A. CAMPBELL, Captain, I.M.,
Offg. Director of the Indian Marine.

H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 6th September, 1888.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1875 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1875 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Myrobalan or Hirda collection of the forests for 1888-89. The estimated quantity for the season is as follows :—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum do.	2,500
Total..	6,500 Khandis of 660 lbs. each

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

N. D. of Kanara	2,100
S. D. of Kanara.....	2,100
C. D. of Kanara.....	300
Total...	4,500 Khandis.

Tenders to be written in *English* should reach the undersigned by the 10th October, 1888, at latest.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MacGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 1st Sept., 1888.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Marine Street, on MONDAY, the 24th September, 1888, at 3 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1888, and to declare a dividend.
2. To elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th until the 24th September, 1888, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company are open for the inspection of shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th September, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAMODHUR *alias* BABOO RAGHOBA BOREKUR, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, and one of the sons and the sole Executor of the late RAGHOW BHIKAJEE BOREKUR, has contracted to mortgage an oart commonly called or known by the name of Moodesir, with the buildings standing thereon, situate near Hasali Tank at Dadur, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 342, new No. 4423, old Survey No. 275, new Survey No. 1-1439 and in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 4,234, street No. 595, and containing by admeasurement 12,457 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east partly by the property of Sinore Simon Wail, and partly by the property of Khanoo Dadiyakur, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the property of Zoboo Souza, and on the south by a public passage leading to the said oart.

All persons having any claim against the same by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office at No. 3, Green Street, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 10th day of September 1888.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Mortgagee's Solicitors.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT 360 OF 1888.

LUCHMONDASS RADHAKISON .....Plaintiff.

vs.

CULLIANDAS and BHOLANATH, Sons of NUTHMULL .....Defendants.

AND

HURNUNDRAI FOOLCHAND .....Claimant.

WHEREAS by a Judge's order, dated 7th day of September, 1888, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL the following property:—

1ST.LY.—120 Bags of Sirsee Seed and 140 Bags of Sirsee Seed, comprised in Railway Receipts, Nos. 70 and 86, respectively, 282 Bags of Sirsee Seed, comprised in Railway Receipt No. 36714, 111 Bags of Sirsee Seed comprised in the Railway Receipt No. 10919, and 114 Bags of Sirsee Seed, comprised in Railway Receipt No. 222.

2NDLY.—151 Bags of Sirsee Seed, comprised in Railway Receipt No. 10,414 undelivered portion of 141 Bags of Sirsee Seed comprised in Railway Receipt No. 48,044, 138 Bags of Sirsee Seed comprised in Railway Receipt No. 48,035, and 359 Bags of Linseed, comprised in Railway Receipt No. 55,085.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and Notified that on TUESDAY, the 11th day of September, 1888, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Judge's order put up FOR SALE by Public Auction at Carmo Bunder (Goods Office), Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of Sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 10th day of September, 1888.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. TOBIN & ROUGHTON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

HENRY RORIE, son of John James Rorie, late of Plymouth, in the County of Devon, a Commander in the Royal Navy, is requested to communicate with the undermentioned Solicitors, who can inform him of something to his advantage.

Any person giving information of his address or certificate of his death will be rewarded.

The said Henry Rorie, was last heard of in the year 1862, when he was on board the ship Bombay Merchant, at Bombay, bound for Singapore.

BOOKER, MATTHEWS, HARRISON, & Co.,
Solicitors, Plymouth, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE, a PEGU PONY, just arrived from Rangoon. For particulars apply to D. HEERAJI and Co., 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUBURN ! AUBURN !! AUBURN !!! Another consignment of our New and so well approved Pattern in Crockery, just to hand, and we offer it at the same price as Kioto. Apply sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an active, steady, sober European accustomed to Hotel or Stewards work as ASSISTANT in a Hotel.—Apply at once in person. "O.," care of Proprietor, Alexandra Hotel.

WANTED, a furnished HOUSE on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, from 1st November, for 6 months or longer.—Address "C. G.," care of this office.

WANTED, a competent CHIEF ENGINEER for s. s. Hindoo.—Apply to the Kutch Mandvi Steam Navigation Company's Office, 93, Bazaar Gate Street.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each ; Dinner, Rs. 2.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, the most comfortable, Central and accommodative Hotel in Matheran, will RE-OPEN from October next. Applications to be addressed to "PROPRIETORS," Poona Hotel, Poona, till 1st October.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA, Rs. 17 per doz., imported direct by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTON E—Another SPECIALITE ; old, matured. "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV., and William IV., and to her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

CLEARANCE SALE for 14 days. All goods greatly reduced.—Mrs. TAYLOR'S Ladies' Outfitting Establishment, 25, Medow St., Bombay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, Ices, Tea, Coffee, and Wines.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8 ; postage free.

IF you wish to have a really good Timekeeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 59, Meadows Street.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an ELEPHANT, 30 years old, has two tusks, quiet and free from vice. No unlucky mark. Price moderate.—Apply to "W.", care of this paper.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it ; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1 ; postage free.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of NICKELSILVER WATCHES, at Rs. 7, 10 and 12 with case, glass, spring, and with guarantee—L. STEFENAUER, Fort, Bombay.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.—The best make, direct from the White Mountain Freezer Co. Sole Importers, H. Ballantine & Co. Special smallest size exported, Rs. 4 each.

"VICTORESS" (3 sizes) New Fortress (2 sizes) and Aidress Cooking Stoves, for burning Coal, Wood, Charcoal or Coke. Send for priced illustrated catalogue. J. NEUBARD, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month. Advance : postage extra.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 5 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14 ; Nat Cash.—JOHA MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

WALKING STICKS.—A choice selection of mounted sterling silver, and unmounted, cinnamon, range, oak, ash, cherry, vines, olives, &c., from Re. 1. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Lo.

FOR SALE the property of Colonel Stockley. TWO YOUNG COWS, part English (Devon), giving when in milk 9 to 12 seers daily ; both in calf.—Price, Rs. 100 each. Full particulars on application. Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvements and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 6 annas ; Postage, 1 annas.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India, Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NOTICES.

A LADY with several daughters (a private family) living in one of the best suburbs of Manchester, is wishful to receive two or more Anglo-India children. They would have loving motherly care and a very happy home, with first-rate education. Highest references given, and required.—Address, Mrs. WILSON, Sorn Lea, Whalley Range, Manchester.

NOTICE.

THE dates of the KARACHI AUTUMN SKY MEETING will be 16th and 18th October, instead of as previously notified.

D. C. W. HARRISON, Captain,
Hony. Secretary.

Karachi, 5th Sept., 1888.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

TERMS. Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

IN the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, and in the Matter of PEARCE and COMPANY, Limited. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

THE CREDITORS of the above named Company are required, on or before the 15th day of September, 1888, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims to the undersigned Voluntary Liquidator's of the said Company, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made thereafter.—Dated Bombay, this 7th day of September, 1888.

LIDBETTER & YOUNG,
Voluntary Liquidators of the said Company.

TENDERS are invited for the SALE of 4 BOILERS 2'-6" by 6'-6" diameter, made by W. and J. Galloway and Sons in the year 1875, and now working under Government certificate at 75 lbs. per square inch. Also a separate tender for one Boiler of the same make, but made in the year 1883.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, COORLA MILLS.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens : General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, 1888, at 2-30 p.m., to transact the following business, viz. :—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1888.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDAS VURJDAS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st September, 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 7th, to FRIDAY, the 14th September, 1888 (both days inclusive).

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders held at the Head Office, Manchester, on the 5th inst., a DIVIDEND of Rs. 3½ per share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, was declared.

The Dividend will be paid on and after 20th September between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to shareholders in India whose names appear on the Register on 13th inst. and on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 20th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
J. A. CASSELS,
Acting Secretary in Bombay.

73, Apollo Street, Bombay, September 6, 1888.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, up to 12 noon, on the 20th September, 1888, Tenders for the construction of the extension of His Highness the Gaekwar's 2 feet 6 inch gauge Railway line from Bahadurpur to Bodeli, a distance of about 12½ miles.

Drawings and specifications with schedules of quantities may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office on and after the 10th September where forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.

All Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the extension of His Highness the Gaekwar's Railway from Bahadurour to Bodeli," and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered.

The deposits should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. T. RICKARDS,
For Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 5th Sept., 1888.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT

both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

A NEW DRESS FOR SIXPENCE.

A Glasgow lady having a dress long since discarded on account of its faded appearance, was persuaded by a friend to try a packet of the celebrated DIAMOND DYES. To her surprise and delight, she found, after having dyed her dress, that she had a garment fully equal to new at the small cost of sixpence. Finding it so simple to use with such satisfactory results, she was induced to dye other articles—such as coats, stockings, ribbons, feathers, children's garments, &c.—and so she replenished the family wardrobe at a very slight expense. The economical housewife can save many pounds a year.

BY USING THE

DIAMOND DYES.

They are so simple a Child could use them.

Each packet will colour from one to 6 pounds of goods, according to depth of shade. All colours warranted fast and durable, and entirely different and superior to all other dyes. Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and other dark and rich colours so much desired by all, but hitherto not obtainable of good quality, can now be procured by using the DIAMOND DYES, which are to be obtained of all chemists. Large sized packet, sixpence. A beautiful Sample Card, showing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions can be obained free of charge from any chemist. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., 1 & 2, Australian Avenue, London, E. C. Wholesale Agents TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, POONAH, and BYCULA.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL CURE. Cloth bound. Rs. 3 : Postage, 4 annas

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—62, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the [illegible]
DIVIDENDS, &c., on [illegible] Paper and other stocks collected for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT A. COUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on FIXED Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

YOKOHAMA NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Rs. 1 4 per box.
" " 50 " " " 2 6 "

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Resstorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permannent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both by day and night. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily effect a change of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—far superior to its nauseating properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 22s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them ; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honorable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS.—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner ?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if than desired, in exchange for the above sum ?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDIZE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 .....£300,000
„ 1885 .....£268,156
„ 1886 .....£250,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods to ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION T

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Mowarjee Gocouldas Spinning and Weaving Company, 4 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Umballa (s), for Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein; Labourdonnais (s), Karachi and Aden; and Po (s), Genoa.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Maple Branch entered the dock on Saturday, and the s.s. Clan Sinclair, Medusa, and Ganges on Sunday; the s.s. Labourdonnais left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Oxford entered the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. Po left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s.s. Venetia, will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, at 11 a.m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Toolsidass Kisondass, living in Girgaum, has reported to the police the theft of two silver lotas, valued at Rs. 100, from his house, on Sunday last.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Morgue, touching the death of Jewa Mahomed, aged 40 years. Deceased was a dealer in toys, and had a stall at the fair at Walkeshwar. On Sunday forenoon the man went to the seashore at the back of Sir Mungaldass's bungalow at Walkeshwar to bathe, when is foot slipped, and he fell in and was drowned. His body was recovered on Sunday evening. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

A PICK-POCKET.—Hoosein Abdoola, against whom there appeared a previous conviction, was yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a purse containing four annas, from the pocket of Babajee Soobhana, on Sunday morning, whilst at the Null Bazaar. The complainant, while standing at a grocer's shop at the Null Bazaar the accused was seen by the shop-keeper removing a purse from the complainant's pocket. The shop-keeper communicated the theft to the complainant, who handed him over to the police. On searching him the purse was found in his possession. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of August, 1888 :—

Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Red Line Down	1	627329
"	"	631770
Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Green Line Down	2	236215
"	"	236836
Yellow Line Down	"	262928
"	"	267579
Red Line Up	1½	129662
Green Line Up	"	305211
Yellow Line Down	"	307548
Special Line Down	"	308136
Yellow Line Up	1	A639340
Red Line Down	"	641107
Yellow Line Up	"	A650846
Green Line Down	"	A822087
Blue Line Down	"	941773
"	"	950383
Green Line Down	½	231663

A RAID ON GAMBLERS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Crummy charged Bomonjee Pestonjee and five others, before Mr. Hamilton, with gaming in a common gaming-house kept by Bomonjee. The police were informed of the accused gaming in a house in Dhobi Talao, and obtaining a warrant from the Police Commissioner the house was entered and the men arrested with difficulty. Several others who were in the room managed to escape, as the means of exit were many. The police described the house as a regular resort for gamblers, and where gambling was systematically carried on. It was stated that great difficulty had been experienced in stopping gambling in this house, as it was guarded against police intrusion by boys who were set to watch their approach, and the gamblers escaped on to the tiles of adjacent houses or into other rooms in the house. On Sunday afternoon a raid was suddenly made on the house, and the accused arrested by Mr. Crummy, who was assisted by Inspector Young and Constable Saunderson. In defence the men, admitting the charge, pleaded excuse as the day was a holiday, and the stakes small. Proof being required under the new Act to show the first accused received profit for the house, an informant gave evidence of the fact that he took half-an-anna in the rupee from those who won in a game. Mr. Hamilton inflicted a fine of Rs. 5 on each of the accused.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 29th ultimo, at 5-30 p.m. The following members were present :—President in the Chair—Dr. W. Dymock. Members of Council—Messrs. J. Gerson da Cunha, G. Waters, Jeevanji Jamsetji Modi, and Mansukhlal Hiralal Nazar. Secretaries—Messrs. Basil Scott and John de Cunha. Curator of the Museum—Mr. H. M. Phipson. Treasurer—Captain W. P. Walshe. Librarian—Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai Vakil. Members—Messrs. Navroji Pestonji Cama, Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni, Narotam Gordhandas, D. A. D'Monte, and Bomanji Byramjee Patel.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. J. J. Modi read a paper on a Persian coffin said to be 3,000 years old, sent to the Museum of the Society by Mr. Malcolm, of Bushire. Mr. Modi, who made references to the Vendidad, to Justni, Herodotus, Strabo, Niebuhr, and other writers, maintained that the so-called coffin was merely the ossuary known in Parsee books as the Astodan. The custom of thus preserving the bones seemed to him to have some connection with the ancient Persian belief in the doctrine of the resurrection of the dead. As regards the antiquity of the Astodan this much was certain, that it belonged to a period anterior to the Mahommedan conquest.

A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Dymcok, J. Gerson da Cunha, Waters, Scott, Modi, and Vakil took part. Mr. Phipson also drew the attention of the meeting to the cuneiform inscription upon certain bricks, which were found with the ossuary.

The honorary secretary then read a paper on "Statistics of Suicides in Bombay during the year 1887," by Mr. E. Rehatsek. The total number was ninety-two, being three more than the previous year. The proportion of female to male suicides was one-half for the Hindus and one-third for the Muslims and Parsees. No female suicides occurred among the Europeans and Goanese. The number for the Muslims was the same, as for the previous year viz., twelve. The Parsees have the same figure as the Muslims, showing a decrease of four as compared with the previous year.

After thanks had been voted to Messrs. J. J. Modi and E. Rehatsek, the meeting dissolved.

DIVINE SERVICE.

COLABA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

SPECIAL Revival Mission. Conducted by Rev. J. H. Bateson. Mission Hymns and Songs, at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9th September, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·795
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	74·9
Relative Humidity of Air	·820
Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of Wind.	W, WNW, WSW, WNW, N, WNW, N.W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	716
Fall of rain	0·05
Total fall during month	0·16
Total fall during year	51·79
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th Sept	0·01

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humour, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, itch, psoriasis, barber's itch.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY presided at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced yesterday. The following case was tried before his lordship and a common jury.

THE SECUNDERABAD TELEGRAPH CASE.

Robert Edwin Snell, a private in her Majesty's Hampshire Regiment of Foot, was charged, under the Indian Telegraph Act, with unlawfully disclosing, on the 10th May last, in the Government Telegraph office at Secunderabad, the contents of a telegraphic message.

Walter Hillier, a European, and Arthur Webb, also a European, were charged with abetting the unlawful disclosure of the contents of a telegraphic message.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of the Crown, asked his lordship to tender to Snell and Webb a free pardon on their complying with the conditions mentioned in section 337 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Judge: Snell, the Crown is willing to tender you a full pardon if you will make a full and true disclosure of the facts relating to the offence with which Hillier is charged. Are you willing to accept a pardon on those terms?

Snell: Yes.

The same question was put to Webb, and he also answered it in the affirmative.

The charge against Hillier was then proceeded with Mr. Russell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Shantaram Narayen, appeared for the defence. The undermentioned gentlemen were called upon the

COMMON JURY :

Mr. Peter Grennan.—Foreman.
Mr. James Cheetham. Mr. T. Stevens,
Mr. C. J. Kidd, Mr. E. H. Taylor.
Mr. Henry G. Hyde. Mr. Furdoonjee Shapurjee.
Mr. E. G. Coelho. Mr. Bomonjee Muncherjee Meherjee.

Mr. Russell, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. Before his arrest, the prisoner was Superintendent of the Cantonment Gardens at Secunderabad. It would be remembered that in May last, a good deal of excitement prevailed regarding the Deccan Mining Scandals. It appeared that, on the 13th May, the prisoner wrote a letter to the *Pioneer* offering to supply that paper with telegrams regarding the matter, and asking what they were prepared to pay him. In the event of their accepting his offer, he asked them to send him their code. In a postscript the prisoner stated that he had in his possession some telegrams. The *Pioneer* people, being rather suspicious of the matter, very properly sent the letter to the police authorities, who started enquiries and arrested Hillier. Before his arrest, the prisoner made a statement, in which he implicated Snell and Webb in the transaction of procuring telegrams from the office. The practical result of the enquiries was that Snell, Webb, and two other persons were arrested and charged before the magistrate. The nature of the charge against Snell was that he had delivered to Hillier the copy of a telegram sent by the Resident at Bolaram to the Foreign Office, Simla, about the anxiety of the Nizam to have the sitting of the Parliamentary Committee delayed till the arrival in London of the Nizam's agent. Snell was induced to deliver this telegram to Hillier by an offer of a portion of Rs. 5,000, which the latter said he was promised. Snell and Webb, who would be called as witnesses, were approvers; but the learned counsel said he would call corroborative evidence which would leave no doubt in the mind of the jury as to the guilt of the prisoner.

Robert E. Snell said he was in her Majesty's Hampshire Regiment. He had known the accused about seven months. In the month of May last witness was a signaller in the Telegraph Department at Secunderabad, and had been such from November 1887. His duties were to receive and despatch telegrams. He was a signaller in May last, and worked at regular hours. When a telegram was despatched, the original was kept in the office. These telegrams were kept in a drawer, which was not locked. Witness saw the accused many times. He first saw him in April about this transaction at the Volunteer Club in Secunderabad. He asked witness if he could get telegrams relating to Abdul Huq; and if he got Rs. 5,000, what would witness give him for his share. Witness said "half." About three weeks later, witness saw him again at witness's quarters near the Telegraph office. Witness then went with him to the Volunteer Club, but as it was shut they went to the shop of Hajee Carrim. Witness there gave accused a telegram which he had got from a drawer. Witness had not seen the telegram since. The date of the telegram was the 10th May. It was a copy of the original telegram. (A telegram is shewn.) It was from this telegram that witness made the copy. Accused told witness that Huq would have nothing to do with it, as he was afraid of getting into trouble. Witness saw accused again about this transaction at the Volunteer Club. He said he would write to the *Pioneer* to enquire if they would pay a good price for telegrams relating to Abdul Huq. Witness never received any money for that telegram. He was arrested on the 13th June last.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity. Until this morning I was charged as an accused, when I accepted a pardon. I have been in custody since the 13th June. Accused was called as a witness to try and convict me before the committing magistrate.

Mr. Inverarity: And if he had given evidence against you, you would have been in the dock and he in the witness-box?

Witness: Very likely. The officer who arrested me was Captain Muir.

They arrested you before questioning you?—Yes.

Captain Muir is the Superintendent of Police?—I don't know.

You at first denied all knowledge of the matter with which you were charged?—Yes.

You at first denied divulging the contents of any telegrams?—I denied at first.

You were charged with divulging them to Hillier?—Yes, I was taken to a place in a cab. Colonel Ludlow asked me again about giving the telegram to Hillier. It was about a telegram from Mr. Howell, the Resident, to an officer. I denied giving the telegram to Hillier. It was between 4 and 5 p.m. I was then taken back in custody to the Telegraph office. I was then informed that a signaller named Willis had told Colonel Ludlow that I had received an offer of Rs. 5,000. I denied that. Willis and I had not been on good terms. I was subsequently taken to Captain Muir's house about 7 p.m.

While you were there you saw Colonel Ludlow speaking to the chief clerk?—Yes.

And then the chief clerk came out to pump you?—I imagine so.

And he came out to pump you by direction of Colonel Ludlow?—I thought so.

The chief clerk asked you if you knew who he was?—Yes. I said I did not know. He then told me who he was.

And he then told you to confess?—He told me to say all I knew, and that I would be relieved of punishment.

In consequence of what he told you, you thought you would get off easy?—I thought so at first, but not afterwards.

While you were under that impression, you made your first statement before Captain Muir?—Yes.

You did not mention in that statement the name of Abdul Huq?—I don't know, I am not sure. I think I did mention it, but under another name. I said Sadar Jung; but the magistrate put it down as Salar Jung. On the 15th June I was taken to Colonel Ludlow's bungalow. I saw there Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Leech. The prosecuting vakil Mr. Leech said to Hillier in my presence "Look here, the prosecution don't want to be hard upon you," and Mr. Stevenson said, "It is the scoundrel Huq we want to get at." Colonel Ludlow was then in another room, where I was taken. Colonel Ludlow told me he was Inspector-General of Police.

Did he say—"Now reflect on the serious position you are in and tell me all you know"?—Yes.

Did Colonel Ludlow advise you to make a clean breast of it?—Yes.

And did he advise you that you would only be fined a paltry sum, as you were only a tool?—No.

Did he tell you it would be better for you if you did make a clean breast of it?—No.

What did he tell you?—He said I was in a very serious position; that I was done for; and that the best plan was to make a clean breast of it.

Did Mr. Sewell and others also speak to you to the same effect?—Yes.

And did they say it was the high nobs they wanted to get at?—Yes. I then wrote out the second statement on the 15th, immediately after these conversations. I was then taken to the barracks. On the 17th I was put for the first time into the guard-room, and was kept there up till last Tuesday. Mr. Sewell brought me down here. Webb was present when I had the second interview with the prisoner. No one was present at the first and third interview. That was the only copy of a telegram I gave to the accused, or the contents of which I divulged. After the third interview I had no communication with Hillier or with any one about telegrams. My last interview with Hillier was about a month before my arrest. I never saw a key to the drawer in which the telegrams were kept.

Re-examined by Mr. Russell: I did not think that Webb heard what went on between myself and Hillier at the second interview.

Mr. Arthur Webb, examined by Mr. Russell, said he was a probationer in the Home Secretary's office at Hyderabad. He was about a month and a half there. He knew Hillier and had an interview with him in reference to this matter. Hillier told him that he was in a position to get telegrams from a person in the Telegraph office bearing on the Deccan Mining Scandals and concerning Sirdar Dilar Jung. He did not mention the name of the signaller from whom he was to procure the telegrams. Witness was present when Hillier wrote a letter to the *Pioneer*. He went to the *Deccan Times* office with reference to selling telegrams. He saw the editor. He was in the habit of contributing to that paper, and that was his reason for going there. He did not remember that any suggestion was made to him to go there. The letter to the *Pioneer* was written at the house of Mr. Morris, who was not present. The letter offered to send telegrams to the *Pioneer*.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: At this time I was a Government pensioner. I got my pension for serving the Government for fifteen years as a Custom House officer. I was in the dock as an accused till this morning, when I accepted a pardon. I was arrested on the 13th June. I was in custody for three days and was then released on bail till I was committed to the High Court on the 26th July. After I was put into custody Mr. Sewell asked me to take his advice as a friend. He said it would go hard with me, as he had lots of evidence, and that I would find I would put my foot in it if I did not make a statement. This was shortly after my arrest. When I told Mr. Stevenson I knew nothing, he said "Come, spit it out, I have seen lots of fellows like you." He said "We do not want you boys." He gave me to understand that it was not me, Hillier, or Snell they wanted to convict, but some one else.

Did you not think this a good opportunity to get on in the Nizam's State?—I did.

Did not Mr. Leach, the prosecuting vakil, tell you that you would be honorably acquitted?—He did.

Did not Stevenson tell you when you made a statement not to forget to put in about the telegram?—No.

Did he say anything about the telegram with reference to the statement you were to make?—No.

Did not Stevenson tell you that you would not be sorry if you made a statement?—I do not remember.

Did not Stevenson and Sewell give you to understand that it would be a good thing if you would make a statement?—Yes.

It was after that that you made your first statement?—Yes.

At the time you made it you expected you would get promotion?—I thought I would be pardoned.

Did you expect to get promotion?—I did not.

Was anybody present at the interviews you say you had with Hillier?—No, no one.

As a matter of fact, when Hillier wrote the letter you say he did you had no letters in hand?—I had none.

And you had not seen any?—No. I saw a piece of paper which Hillier said was a telegram.

Did the editor of the *Deccan Times* mention any price for telegrams?—He offered me Rs. 100 per month.

Who was present at that interview?—No one.

Did you ever supply any telegrams to the *Deccan Times*?—No.

Did you tell the magistrate that the writing of the letter by Hillier was simply a bit of frivolity of ours?—Yes.

The *Pioneer* as a matter of fact was writing dead against Abdul Huq?—I do not know.

The *Deccan Times* was also writing dead against Abdul Huq?—It was.

Morris was an English clerk of Abdul Huq?—He was.

And you say that a letter offering to supply telegrams to a paper hostile to Abdul Huq was written in Morris's bungalow?—Yes.

Were you afraid of losing your pension of Rs. 40 when you were arrested?—I never thought of it.

Have you thought of it since?—I have a good deal.

And to save that you turned approver?—Yes.

In re-examination witness said: I am a friend of Morris. Hillier was also a friend of Morris. Hillier told me that he had a telegram in connection with a postponement of the Parliamentary enquiry.

Charles Edward Morris, examined by Mr. Russell, said he was a clerk in the office of the Home Secretary to the Nizam. He had been there close on eight years. He had known the accused above a year. Hillier showed witness the copy of a telegram on the 20th May at the Volunteer Club at Secunderabad, about the postponement of the sitting of the Commission in England. Hillier did not say from whom he got it. He told witness he could get copies of telegrams. Witness was a friend of both Hillier and Webb. The latter told him that Hillier wrote a letter at his bungalow.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: I was arrested in connection with this matter. I had been English clerk to Abdul Huq in his capacity as Home Secretary. I think Webb told me that he had offered to sell telegrams to the *Deccan Times*. At that time both the *Pioneer* and the *Deccan Times* were writing very strong articles against Abdul Huq.

Did Webb tell you that the letter to the *Pioneer* was written to try its honesty?—No.

Did you report this matter to any one?—No, I spoke to Hillier about it, and as he promised to drop it, I did not report, thinking it would go no further.

Abdul Huq thought that you were placed as a spy on his movements?—I do not know.

Did you not say so to the magistrate?—No, I said that the Sirdar thought that Webb was placed as a spy on his movements.

And Webb was living in your bungalow?—Yes.

When did Webb come to live in your bungalow?—I should say about ten days before the letter was written in the month of May.

And he continued there till he was arrested?—Yes; we were both arrested at the same time.

Before the magistrate you did not say a single word against Webb?—If I remember rightly, all I said was that he told me the letter was written.

He was then on his trial?—Yes.

How long have you known Hillier?—About a year.

And that is why you said he was a friend of yours?—Well, we used to meet very frequently.

Was any one present when these interviews took place?—No.

When Hillier spoke to you, had you anything to do with Abdul Huq?—No.

The fact of the matter is that when the Sirdar was suspended, the Nizam's Government gave orders that neither you nor any of the other clerks of the Home Department should hold any communication with him?—Yes.

William Willis, a private in the Gloster Regiment, said he was a telegraph signaller at Secunderabad. He knew Snell who was in the office. Snell once told witness that Hillier had offered him Rs. 5,000 for something about messages. That was about three or four months ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: I did not tell any one of this conversation till after Snell had been arrested. He had called me a fool.

Did you know that the money was offered to divulge telegraphic secrets?—Yes.

Then, why did you not tell your superiors?—Because I did not believe it to be true.

You thought Snell was a liar?—Yes.

You thought so from your previous experience of him?—I cannot say that.

William O'Connor, a private in the Hampshire Regiment, said that in May last he was telegraph signaller at Bolarum. He identified a telegram despatched by him to Secunderabad on the 13th May from the Resident to the Foreign Office.

George Firmey, private, 1st Hampshire Regiment, deposed to the receipt and despatch of the above-mentioned telegram.

John Michael Vaugan, telegraph master at Secunderabad, stated that Willis and Snell were on duty at the office on the 10th May. The drawer in which the original telegrams were kept was always closed, but not locked. Since these occurrences, the drawer had been locked and the key retained by the witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: Willis closed the office on the night of the 10th May. It was the duty of every telegraph master to look the drawer and keep the key, but it was never done. The telegrams of the day were removed by the telegraph master the next morning and sent to Calcutta.

Captain Archibald Muir, officiating Cantonment magistrate of Secunderabad and secretary to the Cantonment Committee, said the prisoner was the Superintendent of the Cantonment Gardens at Secunderabad. Witness identified a letter addressed to the editor of the *Pioneer* as being in the prisoner's handwriting. Witness gave further corroborative evidence.

In cross-examination, witness said he was District Superintendent of Police, *ex-officio*, but he did no police duties. Mr. Sewell was his assistant, who did all the police work. Witness took Hillier's evidence on oath in the case against Snell. The accused had not been tendered any pardon before being put on oath. Accused was in custody of the witness when he took down his statement. He told accused that he was a magistrate, but as such had nothing to do with the police or the previous statements. Witness was the only Superintendent of Police at Secunderabad, but he did not consider he was a police officer within the usual acceptance of the term. Witness believed that the Local Government had asked Colonel Ludlow, Inspector-General of the Nizam's Police, to make enquiries in the case.

Mr. Russell tendered the accused's statements in evidence. Mr. Inverarity opposed the proposal. After some discussion, his lordship ruled that the statements were inadmissible.

Mr. Russell said he would call no more witnesses, but that his learned friend might cross-examine such as he wished.

Colonel [illegible] Turner Ludlow, examined by Mr. Inverarity: I [illegible] no jurisdiction in Secunderabad Cantonment where the offence in this case was committed. Webb, Snell, and Hillier were all resident in Secunderabad Cantonment. Mr. Stevenson was a detective employed under witness in the Nizam's service. Hillier and Snell were interviewed by Mr. Stevenson. They were also interviewed by Mr. Leach, vakil, appointed by the British Government, in witness's bungalow.

And he his now sitting behind my learned friend Mr. Russell?—Yes.

He has come down here as prosecuting vakil?—I don't know in what capacity he is here.

He has not come down for amusement? (Laughter.)—I suppose not. Hillier made a statement in my bungalow. Mr. Stevenson has not come down to Bombay. I remember saying to Snell that "he was made a cat's paw, that he was one of the small fry, and that there were others behind." I am not sure whether I made that remark to the prisoner.

Did you suspect Abdul Huk?—I had reasons.

Never mind the reason. Did you suspect Abdul Huq?—I did.

He was then on bad terms with the Nizam's Government?—He was not on the best of terms. (Laughter.)

Now, say, was he not in bad odour with the Nizam's Government?—I think he was.

If you had made a case against Abdul Huq, it would have been to your advantage?—Might have.

When you spoke of "others behind", you referred to Abdul Huq?—I certainly did.

Who asked you to act in this Secunderabad Cantonment matter? Witness to his lordship. Am I bound to answer the question?

Witness was told to answer the question.

Witness: I received my instructions from the local Government at Hyderabad.

Mr. Inverarity. By the local Government, you mean the Resident?—Yes.

Mr. Inverarity said he would not press the matter further, and that he had got as much as he wanted.

Did you say that you wanted to catch the bandicoot?—No, I did not.

Did you ever refer to Abdul Huq as the bandicoot?—No, I did not.

Mr. Inverarity: Perhaps you used worse words (Laughter.)

Mr. Patrick H. Gallagher was here called for cross-examination, and said in answer to Mr. Inverarity: I am editor of the *Deccan Times*. I know Webb. He did not offer to sell me either original telegrams or copies of telegrams. He told me that he was employed in the Home Secretary's office, and that he could give me early news from his position in that office and generally. He did not mention any one's name to me. I said the most I could afford to give for such news would be Rs. 100 a month.

Mr. George William Leach, examined by Mr. Russell, said he was a pleader at Secunderabad. He appeared for the prosecution in this case before Captain Muir.

Mr. Russell: It has been suggested that you had an interview with the prisoner in presence of the police. Is that true or false?

Witness explained that he was sitting in Colonel Ludlow's room when Snell and Hillier were brought there. He had no interview with either of them. He was not engaged in the case at the time.

Mr. Inverarity: You have been present in court during the trial?—Yes.

In what capacity?—I came to answer any questions that might be put to me.

As pleader in the case?—Yes.

You heard Snell's statement before Captian Muir at Secunderabad?—Yes.

You heard what he said about what you and Mr. Stevenson had said?—Yes.

Did you contradict him then?—No. I was waiting in Colonel Ludlow's bungalow, because he had asked me to wait. He had business with me in connection with the case.

Did Colonel Ludlow tell you that he suspected Abdul Huq was at the bottom of the affair?—No, he did not tell me.

Were the efforts of the prosecution directed against Abdul Huq?—No, not when the case was put into my hands.

The case for the prosecution closed here.

Prisoner, when asked by the court if he had anything to say, said he left his case in the hands of his counsel.

Mr. Russell here addressed the jury and summed up the case for the prosecution, which, he submitted, had been clearly made out.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the jury, cited authorities to show how dangerous it was to receive the evidence of accomplices in a trial of this kind. The evidence of the accomplice Snell was not at all corroborative of the evidence of the accomplice Webb. What the law required was independent corroborative evidence. In every case, this rule ought to be borne by juries in mind. Now, special care ought to be taken in this case. It would appear that suspicions were entertained against Abdul Huq of trying to get at telegrams regarding the Parliamentary Committee sitting in England. The whole object of the Hyderabad officials seemed to be to make out that Abdul Huq was at the bottom of the affair, and their first attempts were directed to induce the telegraph officials to confess that they were tempted, directly or indirectly, to unlawfully disclose the contents of telegraphic messages to Abdul Huq. The telegraph officials were told that it was not they whom the police wished to get into trouble—it was the "higher nobs" they were after. Now, the accused Hillier deserved much sympathy in the case. He was first called as a witness against Snell and induced to state all he knew. They were assured that they were not in jeopardy, and each of them was told to save his own skin by disclosing all he knew against the other. It was an important circumstance to bear in mind that Snell, in his conversation with Mr. Gallagher, did not even mention the name of the accused as the person from whom he was to get the message. Accused's name was not mentioned at all until after his arrest. It was most unlikely that Snell, who was not on good terms with Willis, and had not spoken to him for a fortnight, would go and tell the latter that the accused was trying to get and disclose the contents of telegrams regarding the Deccan Mining Scandals. The learned counsel said it was most probable that the letter written to the editor of the *Pioneer* was written only for the purpose of creating fun. And this view was borne out by the postscript, which stated what was not true, that the prisoner had a number of telegrams in his possession. It was in evidence that this was not a fact.

The learned counsel had not quite concluded his remarks when the court adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

461-87—H Bicknell, for pauper—Goolam Sanjia vs Sonwar Somwar and others.—Chalk, W and S.

484-87—Wadia and G—Peshotun Hormusji Dustoor vs Meherabi.—Nanu and H.

63-88—Little, S F and N—Sir Mungaldas Nathubhai, Kt., C S I, vs Nusserwanji Shapurji Parekh,—Macfarlane, E and H.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882 and in the matter of the Pachora Ginning and Pressing Co.—Hore C. and B. Luckmidas Morarji, Petitioner. (Settled.)

Long Causes.

455-87—T. A. Bland—Premji Dowcura vs Bhajabhoy Allaru khia—Payne, G. and S.

95-88—A. F. Turner—Yesseebai vs Paroobai and another—Venayekrao, H.

470-87—Jefferson, B and D—Kanoba Ramchunderjee, and others vs Bai Jamnabai.—Little S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

250-88—H Bicknell—A Taylor vs S Canzio.

291-88—Craigie, L and O—W D Ryrie and others vs Megji Lukhmidas and another.

322-88—E Wilkin, for pauper—J L de Silva Alfonso vs M C de Souza—In person.

325-88—Tyabji and D—Gungadhur Yeshwant vs Premchund Roychund—Hore, C and B.

331-88—Nanu and H—Kursondas Natha and others vs Premchund Roychund—Wadia and G.

335-88—In person—Nagindas Bhanabhoy vs Nanabhoy Vullulji—Tyabji and D.

For investigation of pauperism.

18-88—In person—Kussoobai vs Hunas Narron and others—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

Long Causes.

521-87—Mirza H K—Manji Ramji and another—vs Baobai—Shamrao P.

131-88—Bomonji and H—Hmeralal Revaram and others vs Chatterputty Lakhman and another—Chalk W and S.

140-88—J C Cama—Adam Abba vs Hassumbhai Nense and another—Shamrao P.

116-88—Mansukhlal and D—Khimji Valabdas and others—vs Jamnabai and others—Khunderao M, J B and D and L S F and N.

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CRICKET.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. THE G. I. P. RAILWAY OFFICES.

THE Bombay Gymkhana team suffered a defeat yesterday by 18 runs at the hands of the G. I. P. Railway offices team. It was very late when the match commenced, and the Gymkhana losing the toss were put into the field. The Railway eleven put up 125 runs. H. Clark and Boileau being the chief contributors with 35 and 33, respectively. Brooks secured 7 wickets for 46 runs, but on the whole the bowling was very roughly treated. In their venture the Gymkhana managed to run up 107. Riches and Brooks made a valuable stand, which saved the side a bad defeat. The match was decided on the first innings, but as there was still time after the Gymkhana turn came to an end, the Railway eleven went in again, and made 71 before time was called. The following is the score :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY CLUB.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
G M Lake, b Brooks	0	b Vanderzee	18	
E K Waller, b Brooks	9	b Jervoise	0	
W George, b Brooks	9	b Vanderzee	8	
F J Clark, b Brooks	11	b Brooks	17	
H J Clark, c Substitute, b Brooks	35	st Riches, b Brooks	13	
T Rhenius, c Read, b Riches	5	c Koos, b Brooks	4	
A F Harrington, c Substitute, b Riches	4			
R W Boileau, st Hall, b Brooks	32	not out	9	
W H Hussey, l b w Brooks	2	not out	1	
C S Rowbottom, c Vanderzee, b Dunk	6			
C A Hykoop, not out	3			
Extras	9	Extras	1	
Total	125	Total	71	

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.	
H F Vanderzee, b Boileau	17
Rev E S Hall, b F J Clarke	0
H C Wright, c Hykoop, b F Clarke	3
C Riches, run out	25
Capt Jervoise, c H Clarke, b Boileau	0
D Brooks, b H Clarke	40
H S Dunk, b Rhenius	2
J C Keown, b Boileau	8
M Reid, b F Clarke	16
J Stiven, not out	0
H Read, b Boileau	0
Extras	2
Total	107

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

RAILWAY CLUB—First Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets
Brooks	81	46	3	7
H Read	5	6	0	0
H Vanderzee	45	32	1	0
C Riches	15	13	1	2
H Dunk	15	14	0	1
Second Innings.				
Capt Jervoise	20	13	0	1
D Brooks	45	31	1	3
H Vanderzee	25	15	0	2

GYMKHANA—First Innings.

F Clarke	80	35	5	3
A Boileau	90	26	9	4
W George	20	11	0	0
H Clarke	35	26	1	1
T Rhenius	10	4	2	1

MARINE BATTALION VS. G. I. P. OFFICERS.

THIS match was played on the Marine Battalion ground on the 8th instant, and resulted in favour of the Marine Battalion by 10 wickets. The wicket was very bumpy, and all in favour of the bowlers. Private Pandsak and Private Kanmeter batted in very good form in the second innings of the Marine Battalion.

G. I. P. RAILWAY OFFICERS.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
G M Lake, c Gunmeter, b Kanmeter	2	run out	4	
A F Harington, c Shiwrammeter, b Kanmeter	4	run out	5	
W George, c Ruttonmeter, b Kanmeter	9	b Kanmeter	4	
Mackeeon, b Kanmeter	0	b Kanmeter	10	
E Waller, b Sonnak	0	b Sonnak	10	
R W Boileau, b Kanmeter	0	c Goonak, b Sonnak	7	
H J Clark, b Sonnak	1	b Sonnak	7	
W H Hussey, b Kanmeter	0	l b w, b Sonnak	0	
T Rhenius, b Kanmeter	0	not out	4	
C Hykoop, b Sonnak	0	b Kanmeter	2	
Rowbottom, not out	0	b Merriman	4	
Extras	2	Extras	4	
Total	20	Total	54	

MARINE BATTALION.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lance Naik Mhadmoter, b H Clark	0			
Lieut Merriman, b Rhenius	2			
Lance Naik Sooruknak, b Clark	0			
Private Pandsak, b Rhenius	4	not out	13	
Private Shewrammeter, c Rowbottom, b Clark	3			
Private Kanmeter, c Boileau, b Rhenius	0	not out	10	
Havr Babsak c Harington, b Rhenius	0			
Private Gunmeter, c Boileau, b Rhenius	4			
Recruit Boy Sonnak, c and b Clark	4			
Private Goonak, c George, b Clark	13			
Recruit Boy Dhakmeter, run out	4			
Extras	12	Extras	6	
Total	46	Total	28	

ST. PETER'S C. C. VS. MAZAGON UNION C. C.

THIS match was played on Saturday, St. Peter's winning by an innings and 74 runs. St. Peter's made 159, the principal contributors being Gidney 29, Roussac 26, Joseph Ali 21, Correa 16, and Isaac Ali 16.

PARSEES VS. RICHMOND AND DISTRICT.

THE Parsees scored their seventh victory of the present tour by defeating the local team at Richmond on the 23rd August in the easiest possible manner by no less than seven wickets. The following is the score :—

RICHMOND.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J Ratcliffe, b Writer	2	c Dubash, b Pavri	11
A Steadman, l b w b Bapasola	12	c M Kanga, b Bapasola	1
W G Heasman, c Cooper, b M Kanga	18	not out	20
W B Pentelow, c M Kanga, b Bapasola	4	c Bapasola, b Pavri	6
L Decker, b Writer	10	run out

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Under instructions from Captain E. C. Spilsbury, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th inst. at 2 p.m. at the Defence yard, near old Gunpowder Works Bunder, Mazagon, the following old Plant, Tools, and stores, viz., Iron Saddle Back Barge, Boats Crab Winches, Pumps, Water Meters, Traversing Jack, W. I Boiler, Night Soil Tanks, Tools, Vice, C. I. Lever Boxes, Trucks, Trollies, Rails, C. I. Chairs, Copper, Compass, Levelling Staff, Iron Rope, D or shutter, Weather Frames, Posts, Rafters, Bamboos, old Wood, &c.

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Bombay, September 11, 1888.

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On THURSDAY, the 13th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey-coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
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2 „ coloured cotton flannel.
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„ „ grey shirting.
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MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, September 11, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10.

NATIVE holidays, which are just now numerous, and for one of which the Banks have been closed to-day, have again curtailed our commercial week, leaving us but little to chronicle in any branch of our trade. A return of activity in Wheat after some days of quiet was felt at the close of last week; but Seeds have been without animation; and Cotton has been comparatively neglected, though a good enquiry for contracts in the coming crop was apparent at one time, and led to some advance in prices. Exchange, however, has been a feature of considerable interest, and, in a market hardening daily, and latterly with much accession of business, rates have advanced ⅛d. above our quotations of last Monday, both for demand Bank Bills and three months' sight Credits. Government Paper has also been firm and advancing, and Saturday's closing quotation of 101 for Four per cents. shows a rise of 3-16ths since last mail. Freights have continued firm and advancing, and though business has been somewhat checked by the high pretensions of owners, a good deal has been done at enhanced rates. The native mind is less bent on business than on holidays at present, and Import business continues slack; but the situation in the Bazaar is unchanged, as it is also with respect to the Indent branch of the trade, in which an improved Exchange is met by higher prices in Manchester.

MONEY.—It was rather anticipated in some business quarters in the middle of last week that the directors of the Bank of Bombay would have put up their rates at the board meeting last Thursday owing, it was reported, to heavy Government withdrawals following the decrease of some 21 lakhs in the Cash Balance shown in the previous week's statement. Owing to the Presidency Bank being closed to-day, we have not the Weekly Returns generally issued on a Monday to guide us as to the present position; but no change has been made in the Bank's rates which remain at a minimum of 4 per cent., the position of Money in the outside market showing little change from the previous week.

EXCHANGE was firm on last mail-day at the rates quoted in our report of the previous evening, but only a very limited amount of business was passing. Something was done in 3 months' Credits, for this month, at 1s. 4 5-16d., and at the same rate for next May delivery, and a fair amount of Paper was offering for the intermediate months on the same basis, but without finding buyers, the few sales made on this line having been at 1s. 4 11-32d. In Bank Paper small lots of ready Demand were taken, and Wire Transfer at 1s. 4 5-32d.; but the enquiry was very small. The market opened firm again on Wednesday at the previous evening's rates both for ready and forward business, and transactions to a moderate extent took place in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 5-16d. for ready Bills, and 1s. 4 11-32d. for future delivery; also in private Demand at 1s. 4 7-32d. for this and next year. In Bank Paper, however, there was little doing, though Banks were willing sellers at current quotations; but some Telegraphic was sold for October transfer at 1s. 5-32d. The tone was firmer again at opening on Thursday, and on the receipt of news from Calcutta, rates further strengthened, and a moderate amount of three months' sight Credits, for near delivery, was done at 1s. 4 11-32d., and further forward at 1s. 4 3-8d. Bank Paper opened at 1s. 4 3-16d. for Demand, and Telegraphic at 1s. 4 5-32d., and later on, 1s. 4 3-16d. was accepted for the latter, while for the end of the year 1s. 4 7-32d. was obtainable; but demand for the bank media of remittance was still very limited. Next day there was a further rise in rates. Quotations were at first given as before, but, on the receipt of orders to the banks from other branches to sell, rates hardened rapidly, and a small amount of Private Paper was placed for the mail at 1s. 4 3-8d. for 3 months' sight Credits, and forward at 1s. 4 13-32d., but later on better than 1s. 4 13-32d. and 1s. 4 7-16d. respectively. was unobtainable. Bank demand Paper and Telegraphic were first quoted at 1s. 4 7-32d.; but eventually a considerable business was done between banks in the latter at 1s. 4½d., both ready and forward, with a fair private demand also for transfer as far as May. The firm feeling continued to the close of the week, and a large business in the aggregate was reported on Saturday in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 7-16d. for near delivery and 1s. 4 15-32d. for November-December. A fair amount of ready Bank Telegraphic and Demand was also done at 1s. 4½d. The Banks being closed to-day, we give Saturday's closing quotations, which are as follows, forward rates being generally 1-32d. above those for ready business; and the market may be expected to open firm again to-morrow in view of the further advance of ⅛d. per oz. in Silver advised in Reuter's telegram of Saturday.

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 1d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 1d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Do.	4 „	1s. 4 11-32d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 4 13-32d.	„
Credits	3 „	1s. 4 7-16d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 4 9-16d.	„
Documents	3 „	1s. 4 15-32d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 4 19-32d.	„
Francs	3 „	1·732	„
Do.	6 „	1·75	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—After our last report was written this market became more active and firmer in tone, and Fours for cash were steady till last mail closed at 100⅞, and for the next account at 100⅞, the quotation for the October settlement having been 100 9-16. The upward movement continued on the following day, and a further advance of 1-16 per cent. was established in four per cent. Paper, the market having been steady at 100 15-16 for cash, 100 13-16 for this month's account, and 100⅞ for the end of October. On Thursday the market was strong and active, and a good deal was done in Fours for Money and for the next account, especially on the former line. 100 15-16 was quoted for cash at opening, and afterwards 101 became the rate, with the next account quoted at 100⅞, and 100 11-16 for October, the cash price at closing having been 100 15-16. buyers. A firm tone prevailed next day, and 101 was again the quotation for cash, while for the next account a good deal was booked at 100⅞, without much doing, however, on the other lines. The feeling remained steady to the end of the week, when the market closed till to-morrow, the final quotations having been 100 for Money, 100⅞ for this month's settlement, and 100 11-16 for the October account. The price of 4½ per cents has been advanced to 105, but the quotation is almost nominal in the absence of business of importance.

Five per cent. Municipal Bonds are unchanged at 109½; as are also Port Trust Bonds at 97¾.

SHARES.—On the four days during which the market has been open much has not been done in the aggregate, and in the case of Mill Scrip, which showed some activity towards the close of last week, prices have receded in a number of cases, and show more or less a decline from our quotations of a week ago. People of India Mill shares have declined Rs. 20; Star of India, and New Great Eastern, Rs. 15; Ripon Manockjee Petit, Mahalakshmi, and Jevraz Balloo Rs. 10 each; Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, and Framji Petit, Rs. 7½; and Alliance, City of Bombay, Hyderabad (Deccan), Khatao Mucconji, Luckmidas Khimji, and Oriental, Rs. 5 each. Hindustan, on the other hand, have advanced Rs. 27½; Imperial, Rs. 15; Sholapore, Rs. 5; and Anglo-Indian, Rs. 3. New Indian Press shares are Rs. 5 higher; and Sabapathy Press, Rs. 15; Mofussil are Rs. 5 down. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, have declined Rs. 30. In Miscellaneous Concerns, Kemp and Co. have advanced Rs. 5; Badhan, Pile, and Bapty Flour are Rs. 5 down; Cooper, Madon are Rs. 2 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The up-country demand for *Grey Goods* keeps slack, and business in the Bazaar continues to drag. Holders are very firm, however, in view of the higher prices which Manchester manufacturers are now asking, and of the moderate compass of stocks in dealers' hands. In quotations, however, we have no change to make in any description of staple *Greys*, nor in *Bleached* or *Coloured Goods*. The offtake for the week of imported cloth is put down at 2,200 packages. Telegraphic advices from Shanghai being very discouraging, China buyers of *Local Goods* are out of the market, excepting for 6 lb T. Cloths, which they have taken at 7½ annas per lb. Demand from the interior continues slight, and 1,500 bales only are reported to have changed hands during the week.

YARNS.—Transactions in *Imported Yarns* have been again upon only a moderate scale; but prices have remained steady at our last quotations. Last Thursday's telegram from China gave 7,500 bales as the sales of *Local Spinnings* for the fortnight ending on that day, with Exchange at Rs. 224, and Spinners have been asking higher rates; but China buyers are not often to pay even current prices, and a very small business has consequently been done; the week's sales not aggregating more than 1,500 bales. The following are the latest official quotations:—

Twist	No.	6s	Mule, Ans.	4½	per lb.
„	„	8s	„ „	5	„
„	„	10s	„ „	5½ to 5¾	„
„	„	12s	„ „	5¾ „ 6	„
„	„	16s	„ „	6½ „ 6 13-16	„
„	„	20s	„ „	6¾ „ 7 5-16	„
„	„	24s	„ „	8	„
„	„	30s	„ „	8½ „ 9	„

METALS.—*Copper* has advanced Re. 1 per cwt. for *Tiles*, but other kinds are unaltered, and only a small business is reported, the tone of the market however being firm. *Yellow Metal* is unchanged in value with little business passing; but the market is firm. *Iron* is quiet and unchanged in value with the exception of Swedish Bars, which are half a Rupee lower.

COALS are very form. Sales have been reported during the past week of Powell's Duffryn Cardiff, November-December shipment, at Rs. 24½ per ton; and of Davison's West Hartley, December-January, at Rs. 22½ per ton; and sellers are now asking half a Rupee above these rates. September-October and October-November shipments are not offered by sellers. The stock in the Bunder is much reduced.

EXPORTS.

COTTON—There was a fair enquiry for ready stuff from the Mills when our last mail left, and exporters were also in the market, chiefly for Bengals, to a small extent; but thereafter demand became almost extinct, and only a few hundred bales have since changed hands on the days when the market has not been closed for native holidays. Of the few purchases reported during the week, the principal have been in Dharwar, at Rs. 201-206½; Bengal, at Rs. 184-6; Khangaum, at Rs. 210-12; Compta, at Rs. 172-4; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 202-8; and Julgaum, at Rs. 199½ per candy. Contracts in Cotton of the next crop were also wanted last Tuesday, and bargains were booked between dealers at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in many cases on previous quotations, say in the three current grades of Bengals, at Rs. 166½, Rs. 176, and Rs. 186 respectively, for January delivery; "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 228½; "Good" Julgaum, for the same delivery, at Rs. 195; and "Good" Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 198½. Most was done in "Good" Bengals, which were also booked to European takers to some extent, and the same class of buyers were in the market for "Fine" Broach, at Rs. 237, but no sellers of that quality could be found. Rates continued to harden, and contracts for "Fully Good" Bengal for January by European buyers were reported at Rs. 177, while "Good" was booked at Rs 168; and business transpired between dealers in "Good" Broach, Julgaum, and Bhownuggur, at some advance on the above rates, but the market closed for the week with little doing, though with rates steadily maintained.

There was again a general absence of rain over the Cotton area during the first half of last week, and in parts of the Dhollera circle a further fall was very badly wanted; but according to the Chamber's telegraphic reports published last Thursday, the Cotton crop was doing well generally, and at Cawnpore, where some damage had been done through too much rain, it looked like clearing up. There has since been no more rain there, but the damage already done is spoken of as serious. In other parts of the Bengal circle the Cotton plants were doing well, and at Agra they were showing bolls. From the Oomraottee districts also the reports received by wire to-day are favourable upon the whole, though at Dhulia and Julgaum more rain was needed, and it is stated that at Broach the plants could scarcely look better. A little rain had fallen in portions of the Dhollera circle, but it was still much needed generally.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton.	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Rs. 194	= 4 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 188	= 3 15-16d.
Do. Good	„ 183	= 3 27-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	„ 215	= 4 15-32d.
Do. Good „	„ 209	= 4⅛d.
Do. F.G.F. „	„ 198	= 4 5-32d.
Khandeish, Good	„ 197	= 4 ⅛d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 192	= 3 15-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good	„ 202	= 4 7-32d.
Do. Good	„ 197	= 4⅛d
Do. F.G.F.	„ 187	= 3 15-16d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	„ 215	= 4 15-32d.
Do. Good	„ 201	= 4⅛d
S. G. Dharwar, Good	„ 207	= 4 5-16d.
Westerns, Good	„ 201	= 4 7-32d.
New Crop.		
Bengal Fin (Jan. dely.)	„ 188	= 3 31-32d.
„ Fully Good „	„ 178	= 3¾d.
„ Good „	„ 169	= 3 9-16d.
Julgaum, Good, March	„ 199	= 4 3-16d.
Ginned Broach, Good, March	„ 230	= 4 25-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years.

Receipts	1888.	1887.	1886.
For the week	2,973	3,684	3,418
From 1st Jan. to 8th Sept	1,285,304	1,451,733	1,367,076
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	5,503	4,965	3,532
From 1st Jan. to 8th Sept	793,118	1,015,271	974,919
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	256	338	652
From 1st Jan. to 8th Sept	36,136	46,672	45,249

WHEAT.—At the date of our last report and for a couple of days afterwards this market continued quiet though steady in tone, only a moderate business being reported daily. On Friday, however, a brisk demand sprang up, and prices advanced half an anna per cwt. for Pessy of both qualities in a strong market. Next day a large business was again done, and a further rise of half an anna was generally established, the market closing firm at our quotations, say:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
White Pessy, (91 per cent.)	5	4	0	per cwt.
Do. (85 „)	5	3	0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	5	0	0	„
Red Delhi	4	9	0	„
Hard Yellow	4	9	0 to 4 10	„
Red Ahmedabad	4	9	0	„
Hard Red	4	2	0	„

SEEDS have not been enquired for to any extent during the past week, and a only small or at most a moderate business has been done in any description. Prices of *Rapeseed* have given way about one anna per cwt; but for *Linseed* they have been steady. Saturday's closing rates were as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-10-0	Rs. 6-12-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow,	„ 7-12-0	„ 7-13-0	„
Do. Cawnpore do.	„ 7-4-0	„ 7-5-0	„
Do. do. Red	„ 6-11-0	6-13-0	„

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	351,103	37,833	230,456
„ From 1st Jan. to 8th Sept	9,085,175	8,763,530	10,093,419
Linseed—For the week	47,801	14,843	19,792
„ From 1st Jan. to 8th Sept	2,389,443	2,017,652	3,360,873
Rapeseed—For the week	5,239	4,922	7,905
„ From 1st Jan. to 8th Sept.	1,666,514	712,894	1,096,889
Gingelly Seed for the week	5 4	8,943	2,213
„ From 1st Jan. to 8th Sept.	605,741	923,833	919 250

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week	42,732	2,400	181,925
„ From 1st Jan. to 8th Sept	7,270,152	8,131,819	8,582,924
Linseed—For the week	69,220	54,957	35,784
„ From 1st Jan. to 8th Sept	1,978,555	1,623,701	3,04 ,545
Rapeseed—For the week	7,503	19,132	21,318
„ From 1st Jan. to 8th Sept	1,239,571	708,069	1,002,258
Gingelly Seed—For the week	.....	7,001	.....
„ From 1st Jan. to 8th Sept	666,347	1,184,036	926,160

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	13 pct.	875
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	890
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Co poration	20,000	125	all	17½ do	449
National Bank of India	87,320	375		5 pct.	135

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent.	..	4100	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 6 per cent.	..	4100	...	...

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HEARER: Thanks for the information. Name should be given.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1888.

THE regret which has been felt and expressed in India that the good relations existing between the British Empire and China should be in any way endangered by the unthinking and impetuous action of the Australian Legislatures under the influence of a simulated panic will not be diminished by the clearer comprehension of the fact that the agitation has been based on an absurd exaggeration of the alleged swarming of the Chinese into the Australian Continent. The notion that the Chinese were on the point of overflowing the colonies, and making them the home of the Mongolian, to the exclusion of the European race, had its origin in the colonies, but it received substance and magnitude in the columns of the *Times*. Mr. E. Wakefield, writing to that journal from New Zealand, points out that the misconceptions to which it has given currency and importance may lead to very evil results if they be not corrected. In a leading article based on a letter from a Melbourne correspondent the leading journal stated that the Chinese, having learned that they could obtain high wages in the colonies, and would have good opportunities for starting business and of settling down upon the land, had come to look upon Australia as a new El Dorado. The result was stated to be "that they have been pouring in of late in ever increasing swarms; that they have spread over well nigh the whole country, and that in several townships they outnumbered the white residents." It is startling to find that this assertion, so confidently made upon apparently good authority, is directly contrary to the true state of the case, which is that the Chinese population in the colonies, never large, is steadily declining, and that if left to itself it will fade altogether from an uncongenial soil. Mr. Wakefield shows that far from increasing in proportion to the European settlers the Chinese in the colonies are not only relatively but absolutely fewer than they were twenty or thirty years ago, and that they are diminishing at a rate which, if it continues for thirty years, will leave none of them in Australia. In the whole Continent there are, according to the Government statistics, but fifty-one thousand Chinese in all, and these are lost in a European population of three millions. Mr. Wakefield is unable to conceive how the idea that the Chinese were pouring in ever increasing swarms first arose. He supposes that the Chinese habit of congregating in one street or in one lane gave rise to the idea of a swarm, just as of a few hundred navvies settling in a Chinese town would be considered a swarm by the Chinese, and if another hundred or two joined them it would no doubt be thought that the swarm was increasing illimitably. But such a phenomenon would scarcely be held to justify the inhabitants of a Chinese town or province in clamouring for a revision of treaty rights and the exclusion of the navvies.

It is still more absurd to make a hubbub about a declining handful of Chinese, when the Australian Continent is half as large again as the Chinese Empire proper, and nearly as large as the whole of Europe. Yet the presence of fifty-one thousand of Chinese giving, as Mr. Wakefield says, one solitary pig-tail to sixty square miles of country, is talked of as a swarm. They are said to have spread over well nigh the whole country, where the Europeans outnumber them sixty to one. They would be, Mr. Wakefield reasonably maintains, an inappreciable fraction of the community were they only conspicuous for their appearance instead of for their industry and their usefulness. They only exceed the Europeans in number where Europeans cannot work owing to the climate, and without them much territory cannot be cultivated. Where the Europeans can live and work the Chinese are few, and are employed in doing the work of gardeners and the like—which it does not pay the European to give his time to. Yet there is an outcry about being ruined by Chinese cheap labour. The writer mentions that a similar outcry was raised in the New Zealand town of Wellington, where it was said that the Chinese were crowding out the European tradesmen. Upon enquiry it was found that there were seventy-two Chinese in a town of thirty thousand European inhabitants. The writer gives an explanation of the puzzle how so much fuss can be made on such a slender basis of fact, which confirms what we have heard from other sources. The agitation against the Chinese in Australia has its origin in the electoral necessities of the political parties struggling for power in the colonies. We have heard it stated by those acquainted with the local conditions that the votes possessed by the lowest class European loafer are so much in request when party supremacy is at stake that to secure them it is an unfailing resource to denounce the Chinese labour, which is the especial abomination of labourers who want to live without work. These are the Australian Lazzaroni; only they are called Larrikins in the colonies. Many of these lazy roughs have no house or habitation, and sleep in drain pipes lying unused in unfrequented streets, but they have votes, and they have antipathies. The candidate who goes for the man with the pig-tail is a person worthy of support, and he gets the vote he asks for. That this is the case Mr. Wakefield's letter sh[illegible], he says, is well understood in the colonies. The anti-Chinese agitation is got up by their Governments, the politicians who compose the Colonial Cabinets having a very precarious tenure, and to them the votes of the working classes, and especially those of the classes who never do a stroke of work, is a matter of great importance when an election is at hand. The Chinese question always comes in handy, and is a subject of violent and foolish race denunciation. When the object has been obtained and the polls are over, nothing more is heard of the Chinese question until the next election comes round. Respectable people take no part in the crusade, they have no interest in it, and view it with dissatisfaction. The denunciation of the vices of the Chinese is all make-believe, and what is really objected to is not their moral shortcoming, but their industry and thrift, their shameful abstinence from intoxicating liquors, and their amenability to the police. All these virtues are odious and baneful, and are considered to more than justify the fiercest antipathy, finding expression in any language that comes most readily to the demagogues' lips. When popular passion is once aroused it may be directed to the object really in view.

The clamour which led to recent legislation began in Queensland, where rival factions contended for the workingman's vote—the mob being told that the country was about to be overrun by Mongolian barbarians. The cry was taken up in New South Wales, and the Larrikins coming from an anti-Chinese meeting invaded the House of Assembly and demanded the immediate exclusion of the Chinese. The Ministry yielded to the dictation, and breaking the law, detained some Chinese passengers on board a steamer. One Minister proudly declared that the Government had a nobler duty to perform than to obey any law, and that was to interpret the will of a free people. This sentiment seems to have been borrowed from the rhetoric of the Jacobin club. The Supreme Court gave judgment against the Government for the illegal detention of the Chinese, and the latter got compensation. The Ministry, however, got the votes and kept in office. A very thoroughgoing anti-Chinese Bill was introduced, which the Assembly modified, and in the end matters quieted down. Mr. Wakefield regards the whole agitation as hollow and unreal. He is of opinion that the tropical half of Australia will yet be peopled by the Chinese, under Imperial, not Colonial, rule. Why the half of that great Continent, which cannot be colonised by the European race, should be handed over to the Mongolian, does not appear. There is no reason why the race, which supplies the labour needed to develop the Mauritius, and even Trinidad, should not get its share of the work to be done in tropical Australasia. What the European cannot turn to profitable account owing to the impossibility of toiling in a tropical climate, need not in the nature of things be given up exclusively to the yellow race. That the latter should not be excluded is all that can fairly be contended for by Mr. Wakefield. He goes further and says with a certain enthusiasm that when the Empire recognises its responsibility in regard to the future development of the illimitable resources of the lands now lying desert, the day of the Chinese in Australasia will have come too. Why their day more than that of the people of India, who are actual subjects of the Empire? We quite concur in the writer's general proposition that it is monstrous to suppose that a vast territory transcending in area and potential wealth the greatest States in the world, will be the exclusive patrimony of the little communities now clustered in the south-east corner of Australia. The Continent of Australia was intended in the scheme of the world, it will probably be found, not exclusively for the present colonists nor for the Chinese whose advent they profess to dread, but for all of the peoples of the British Empire.

IT would be a convenient thing if the military acts of the Government of India, like its legislative projects, were preceded by a statement of objects and reasons. We should then know something of the mind of the Government in regard to the Black Mountain expedition which will be embarked upon at the beginning of next month. The Secretary of State has given his consent to the campaign, and all the constitutional requirements have no doubt been complied with. But the public, who will be told in good time what additions to the estimates will be entailed by the march from Ogi, are told nothing about the reasons why the Government find it necessary to employ a force of eight thousand men for the punishment of a village of truculent shepherds. So far only the *Englishman* and ourselves have asked for information on this important point, but the matter is on the face of it one that calls for an explanation. The contrast between the strength of the force and that with which Colonel Graham is expected to bring the Thibetans to their senses is striking enough; but the proportions of General McQueen's army will seem the greater when compared with that of the brigade—for it was little more—with which Sir Oriel Tanner brought Shah Jehan to his senses in the Zhob Valley; or of the even smaller force with which the disturbances among these same Black Mountain tribes were suppressed and punished in 1868. Eight thousand men, moreover, by no means represent the full strength of the force. Camp followers on the Indian scale are usually twice the number of the combatants, so that about sixteen thousand men have to be added in reckoning up the force. This is a startling sequel to the story of the stone throwing at Chappra, and it is time that the public learnt something as to why from so small a beginning so great an enterprise has grown. One possible explanation of the matter is that under cover of a punitive expedition the Government are organizing a camp of exercise in the Agror Valley. If that is the case it is a pity some opportunity cannot be found for saying so. The explanation would scarcely be a justification. Autumn manœuvres and camps of exercise are excellent things in their way, but it is usual to conduct them on the hither side of the border. When they are on the further side they are called by another name, and if the tribes whose territory is made use of for the purpose had any conception of law they would complain that visits of this kind were not quite free from lawlessness. We hope that the Government have not forgotten the advantage of calling things by their right names, and that if the march into the Agror Valley is only a camp of exercise they will say so. If on the other hand it is a serious military venture, some explanation of the scale on which it is being projected is necessary. As the matter stands they seem to have planned the expedition on a scale quite out of proportion to the necessities of the case, and in strange disregard of the financial situation.

CHINA is being opened up by the railway, the telegraph, and the commerce of the West and so on, but now and again it reminds the barbarians that they must not ask too much of it. An English firm have lately projected the establishment in a suburb of Shanghai of a mill for cleaning cotton, evidently in forgetfulness of a long controversy which was started by the German Envoy some years ago on the question whether or not the trading rights, which foreigners possessed in the Treaty Port included the right to set up factories there. The board of Foreign Affairs were on that occasion obdurate on the point, and they succeeded, to their own satisfaction, and to the discomfiture of the enterprising foreigner, in establishing the proposition that Chinamen only have a right to produce on Chinese soil. To this principle they still adhere, a fact which may be worth knowing by people to whom it has occurred that if the Bombay mills have so fine an opening in China a better opening may be found for mills started with Bombay or other foreign capital in China itself. Li Hung Chung peremptorily forbids foreigners competing on Chinese soil with Chinese enterprise. In the terms of his prohibition "As regards foreign merchants, the rule hitherto has been that they are not authorized in Chinese ports to manufacture Chinese produce, or to convert it by industrial processes into a different nature of goods. It matters not when or where, this rule cannot be set aside in favour of any foreigner, nor can any foreigner be allowed, by establishing a manufactory for weaving cotton, to encroach on the rights of the natives of China, and to take bread out of the mouths of the Chinese." We may be thankful that Li Hung Chung does not see that mills in Bombay and in Lancashire, who send yarn to China cheaper and better than that which the native spinners produce on the spot, are equally taking the bread out of the mouths of his countrymen.

A PRIVATE correspondent writing in Constantinople states that the tension there is so great that every one feels that it cannot last. The occupation of Erzeroum by the Russians as a "material guarantee" for the war indemnity is looked forward to as a matter of course, date being a question of convenience only. This will inevitably, so it is thought, bring things to a crisis, or rather will be the crisis itself.

ANOTHER correspondent, writing to us from London, confirms this account of the uneasiness prevailing in the Eastern Mediterranean, and adds that there is a general opinion that nothing can hold Italy and France apart. The French naval manœuvres, suspiciously near Sardinia and Spezzia, were regarded as quite as menacing as the language of M. Crispi's imperious and provocative notes on the Massowah text. A well-known war correspondent writes that he looks for very grave work next spring.

WE regret to hear that Captain Marriott, of the Bombay Staff Corps, who was one of those wounded in the railway collision in the South of France, succumbed to his injuries.

AT the adjourned meeting of the University Senate yesterday evening the remaining business before it was disposed of. Dr. Edalji Nashirwanji's motion accepting with best thanks the offer of Rs. 22,500 from the Sir James Fergusson Memorial Committee for the foundation of a scholarship was agreed to, and it was decided to refer the regulations for awarding it back to the Syndicate. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine proposed the acceptance with the best thanks of the Senate of the offer of Rs. 6,050 for the foundation of a Rao Saheb Mandlick gold medal for the best essay on some subject connected with Sanskrit literature was agreed to unanimously. The Senate decided to recognize Zend and Pelvi together as an optional second language for the M. A, and also, on the motion of Mr. Justice Jardine, agreed to recognize the Sind

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S ELECTORAL MANIFESTO.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 9.

President Cleveland has issued his electoral manifesto, which is mainly devoted to the advocacy of a reduction in the tariff, and recommends the Legislature to restrict the influx of unskilled cheap labour into the United States.

THE ITALIANS AT MASSOWAH.

ROME, SEPT. 9.

The Italian Government have resolved to form a force of three thousand natives officered by Italians at Massowah and not to send any fresh expedition from Italy.

THE KABUL MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 10.

Major Richardson, 18th Bengal Lancers, says the *Pioneer*, will go in command of the escort with the Kabul Mission, and not Captain Money, as was at first arranged.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

General McQueen pays a visit to Simla shortly to confer with the authorities at head-quarters regarding the Black Mountain Expedition.

THE POONA NATIVE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 10.

Sir Salar Jung visited the Poona Native Educational Institution this evening. His reception was hearty and enthusiastic, and his reply to the addres of welcome was full of encouragement, sympathy and keen appreciation of the good work done by the Institution.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 10.

The cricket match, North *vs.* South, commenced to-day. The North won the toss and sent in Wilkins and Rice. The latter was clean bowled in the first ball by Edlmann. Barton followed, and a firm stand was made, the score at tiffin time being 107 (Wilkins 60 and Barton 32). After tiffin the batsmen were still impregnable. Play was interrupted at 3-15 by a heavy fall of rain; the score being 119 (Barton 41, not out, and Wilkins 62, not out). The match will be resumed at 10-30 to-morrow morning. The South were very weak in bowling, the only good analysis being that of Muir Mackenzie's.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Polo Tournament commenced this evening. The ground was rather heavy and slippery owing to rain. The first ties were the Bombay Gymkhana *versus* Royal Fusiliers. The players of the Bombay Gymkhana were Captain Hodgkinson, Messrs. Prevost, Graham, and Barton, and the Royal Fusiliers, Captains Briggs and Nugent, Messrs. Endlan and Butler. The matches were of four periods in ten minutes each. In the first period, after a severe struggle, Bombay got goal. In the second period the Fusiliers forwards played up well, and eventually scored goal. The third period was hotly contested, but Bombay being better mounted scored two goals. The fourth period again was closely fought out with no results on either side. The Bombay Gymkhana beat the Royal Fusiliers by three goals to one.

SURRENDER OF IMPORTANT BOHS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 10.

Three important dacoit Bohs, Lupain, Kangu and Pyubou, with the whole of their gangs, surrendered unconditionally to Colonel Carter, Assistant Commissioner, Sagaing District, with all the guns.

The country east of the Mu river is now cleared of dacoits. Colonels Symons and Carter will now cross the Mu, and commence operations on the west side.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN SALT INTO THE SHAN STATES.

With regard to the prohibition by the Yunan authorities of imports of foreign salt telegraphed to you on the 25th ultimo, appeals have been made against an official circular issued at Momein last month? The circular is of a routine character, issued from time to time whenever there is a falling off in the salt revenue, with the usual result that extra precautions are taken in a short time to prevent the import of foreign salt. The Mandalay merchants do not anticipate a complete stoppage of trade, though, owing to the activity of Chinese officials in Chino Shan States, such is just possible. The bulk of the Bhamo salt trade are with these States. The Chinese have salt wells at Yunlung.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khedive arrived here this morning, two days before due date.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 8.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here to-day.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

MARSEILLES, SEPT. 8.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall arrived here this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68
4½ per cent. "	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104¼
Bar Silver	52 5-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 9.

1 p.m.	79·6

MONDAY, SEPT. 10.

8 a.m.	78·2
1 p.m.	86·1
4 p.m.	87·0

APPREHENSIONS OF SCARCITY IN THE AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

The unfavourable aspect of the weather in these districts is becoming worse day by day on account of the non-appearance of any sign of rain as yet. The mornings are overcast, as if to remind us that the rainy season is not over yet, the afternoons are marked by intense heat as in summer, and the nights indicate the approach of winter by the clear sky and the strong cold winds which blow from the west. Such signs do not hold out any hope of the advent of rain for some time to come, and thereby the apprehensions about famine are increasing. During the last week the prices of grain have risen 50 per cent., and grass and kirbee are selling at famine rates. As usual at such times the Marwarrees and other merchants are very busy in speculating and making "sutta" bargains in all kinds of grain, and agents have been sent by them to different distant places for the purpose of purchasing and importing corn. The railway will be the most valuable agent at this time for bringing in an adequate supply of food grains from remote stations; but the high prices which are sure to prevail will prove an insuperable difficulty in placing them within the reach of the purchasing power of the generality of the people. Reports are already being daily received from the districts of robberies and thefts committed in villages, and travelling by common roads has become quite unsafe.

A special meeting of the District Local Board of this city was held on the 1st inst., with the object of devising some means to help the people in their present distress. At the meeting which was presided over by the Collector, the following resolutions were passed:—1. That Rs. 500 be placed at the disposal of each Taluka Board for affording relief to Mahars, Mangs, and Bhils, by employing them in cutting down prickly pear in villages. 2. That Rs. 18,000 be sanctioned for making new district roads. 3. That the Government be recommended to make two new public roads at an estimated cost of nearly Rs. 50,000. 4. That the Government be requested that the Conservator of Forests be ordered to keep open all the forests in these districts for the purpose of grazing cattle belonging to cultivators free of all charge. It was also proposed at the meeting to import grass or other fodder by railway from other districts, but after a long debate the proposition was ultimately given up as too costly. The first resolution of the Local Board as stated above is quite unjust, because the local fund, which is collected from the agriculturists with the express view of expending it to their own use as stipulated by the Government, cannot legally be diverted to help exclusively the low caste people. Besides the latter do not stand in so much need of assistance as the former. The object of the Board in taking such a step appears to be to keep those low caste people engaged in order to prevent them from committing robberies and other crimes, which they are likely to perpetrate in times of scarcity. But the duty of preserving peace properly belongs to the Government, and therefore it will not be right to apply or rather misapply any portion out of the local funds towards that object. If the works as proposed by the third and fourth resolutions of the Board alluded to above be carried out, they will be quite inadequate to relieve the people materially from the distress which already prevails in some parts and threatens to spread soon. The Ahmednagar districts comprise about 1,600 villages and their population numbers nearly 850,000, of whom two-thirds are cultivators. To help such a vast number of people the Government will be obliged to adopt an extensive scheme of relief works, as hinted in my last letter. The fourth resolution of the Board if acted upon will not avail much, as the forests are devoid of any kind of grass.

The Mamletdar of the Nagar Taluka has hit upon a very simple and inexpensive plan for mitigating the sufferings of the people in their present miserable condition, which, as a piece of intellectual achievement, deserves to be mentioned. He has written to all the village officials in his charge to tell the cultivators that they must remain contented in their distressful situation and take confort from the hope that they will soon be blessed with copious showers of rain in a short time. What effect such advice will have upon those who are struggling hard to keep their soul and body together can be better imagined than described. It contains as much wisdom and skill as the saying of an ancient emperor, who, being informed during the prevalence of famine in his dominions that his subjects were dying from starvation, said "Why do they not eat ghee and rice?" But it is more amusing to note how approvingly and with an air of exultation the plan is prominently published in a local paper.

But to come to the chief point. The Government have not as yet awakened to the necessity of taking measures for relieving the people from the approaching calamity. Perhaps they are waiting till it appears in its worst form. But such delay is sure to produce most disastrous and fatal consequences. There is no doubt a month's time yet during which rain may be expected to fall, but the present state of the weather does not prognosticate the occurrence of the desired change. But supposing the rain comes down in sufficient quantities some of these days, the favourable change will not prove immediately beneficial to the cultivators, who have not only been deprived of their usual supplies of food at this season by the failure of the khariff crops, but the dearness of grain and fodder have reduced them to a most pitiable and wretched condition. They will stand in need of assistance until the rabee crops hold out the prospect of a good harvest.

DUSTY ROADS: A COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When I was a child in our economical household in England it was looked upon as little short of sacrilege to think of lighting the drawing-room fire before October, however cold the weather might be. With wider views, or it may be under the influence of more inclement summers, such notions are quite exploded now and fires are lit in June. Similar economic ideas however appear still to actuate the Municipal Commissioner, or the Corporation, with regard to watering the roads of Bombay; for though at present they are extremely dusty no attempt is made to water them, because, as I am informed, the contract for watering does not commence until October! Surely in this age of the world, and of the Bombay Corporation, it is preposterous to allow such an absurd arrangement to exist. In the name of common sense—I might indeed say of sanity—let the roads be watered when they are dusty and not merely when a particular month comes round. The dustiness for the last few days on the Queen's Road and Malabar Hill Road has been excessive, owing to the Walkeshwar *jatra*; and next week, with the Ganpati holiday and the Mohurrum, it will be simply intolerable if steps are not taken to water the roads in the absence of the heavenly aquarius.

Sept. 8. ONE NEARLY CHOKED.

THE Lahore paper finds in an anticipated reduction of the staff of the North-Western Railway, and a consequent augmentation of the lot of Europeans temporarily out of employ, an occasion for some timely remark, upon the conditions under which people of that class carry on the struggle for existence. Any employer of labour, it says, will bear us out in saying, that the necessity of refusing, day after day, applicants for employment, is one of the most painful experiences that fall to the lot of the European in this country. India is changing—perhaps for the better—but on the poor white falls all the burden and pain of the reform which we claim to be making on behalf of the natives of India. The daily bitterness of the lot of the European, crowded out of employment by cheap or favoured native labour; the shame and suffering of the sons of men who won and saved India for us; the miserable degradations from remunerative employment on the European scale—with which, in hope at any rate, each European in India commences his career—to casual employment "on reduction" in some make-shift berth, and gradual sinking in the hopeless jostle for employment among natives, to the lot of the loafer—a disgrace to the country which bore him and a pest to his rulers and fellow-exiles—these are hard concomitants of "paternal" Government; so paternal to the native, that its own flesh and blood often starve. We have had Commissions enough lately: but we want one Commission more—a Commission of enquiry into the circumstances of the unemployed and impoverished Europeans and Eurasians in this country.

THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 10.

IT appeared as though the examination and cross-examination of Mr. Pense would never come to an end. Day after day he has been called upon and dismissed, and this morning it was a matter for surprise to everyone unconnected with the case to find Mr. Pense already occupying the witness-box when the magistrate took his seat. However, an hour-and-a-half disposed of him finally, it is to be hoped, and some appreciable headway was then made. To-day was the hottest we have experienced during the season, and little wonder that some small show of irritability was noticeable on the part of more than one of the chief personages in the court. Mr. Pense this morning was re-examined by Mr. Jardine, and testified to having prepared a comparative statement of the numbers of transfers during the two years and three months of Mr. Crawford's Commissionership and during a similarly long period at the close of Mr. Robertson's services. Of a hundred and twenty-four transfers during the Crawford *regime* sixteen were made under special circumstances, and he specified these. In the corresponding period of Mr. Robertson's time there were fifty-one transfers only. Witness added that of Mr. Crawford's transfers many were cancelled shortly afterwards; some of them before the men concerned had started for their new stations. He also specified these, tracing their movements with as much minuteness and detail as though he were examining their pedigree from the time of Sivaji. This also was done with respect to the promotions of mamlatdars, Mr. Pense having prepared a comparative statement of the three divisions of the presidencies showing how the rank and grade of each person were determined. When Mr. Crawford was Commissioner he did his work at his bungalow, and was very seldom at the office. Since his suspension, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Leslie Crawford had full access to the office, and all papers were produced for their inspection, and throughout witness's cross-examination Mr. Leslie Crawford had instructed Mr. Branson. This fact was patent to everybody, but Mr. Jardine asked the question whether or not it was so, and Mr. Pense gave the reply. The magistrate then put a few questions to Mr. Pense, after which Sukaram Daji Sindekar, station master at Gathe, was cross-examined as to obtaining hoondees, and then Shamshankar Balchandra Baput was taken in hand by Mr. Branson. He had been suspended, and believing some one had given false information concerning him, he made a statement of all he knew. Mr. Kharkha was next cross-examined. He had not yet made any statement against Mr. Crawford. "Do you mean to?" asked Mr. Branson, and witnessed answered with a direct negative. Mr. Jardine here sought to recall Narayen Govind Sindekar with a view to asking a question as to his appearance at Nasik station. Mr. Branson pointed out that this opened up a dangerous precedent, and amounted almost to tutoring witnesses, for he was merely being called to make good what was now a serious discrepancy. The point was decided against Mr. Jardine, and at two o'clock Mr. Branson began his address to the court. He said that there had been, according to evidence of Mr. Pense, a complete change in the administration of the office since the time of Mr. Robertson; that might be so, but Mr. Branson denied this, and urged that all the direct evidence in the case was the testimony of accomplices, persons who were liable to indictment; all the witnesses contradicted themselves and each other, and he asked the court to refuse to accept their evidence without proper consideration. He then proceeded to review the evidence in the Dabir case, and remarked that it was very strange Dabir, believing, as he said he did, that Hanmantrao was the corrupt agent of the corrupt Commissioner, should not go direct to either one of these, instead of going in a roundabout way through his father-in-law, who did not even know Hanmantrao. He marvelled that Hanmantrao, knowing the nature of his countrymen as he did, should carry on the business of which he was accused in such an open manner. Here he was, if they were to believe the prosecution, carrying on corrupt practices openly and in a manner which was reckless to a degree. He actually saw persons in the presence of witnesses without even asking them to be secret. Such a thing was absurd. The evidence as to the interview of Dabir with Hanmantrao was contradictory he maintained, as he compared in detail the evidence of Dabir and Sathbai. The whole scene, as described by each of them, was ridiculous. It was the evidence of an absolutely false witness at his wit's end to give an account of the Rs. 2,000. It was preposterous to suppose that the one would whisper to the other the amount they proposed to give. Every single point of material detail upon which it was possible for witnesses to contradict each other; on every important point between them and Hanmantrao they had such a mass of contradictions that it was impossible to rely upon the evidence. The story as to the borrowing of the money was as incredible as the story of the interview. Was it not highly probable that the money was borrowed for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred by the illness, and funeral of Dabir's wife, and his subsequent re-marriage. He ridiculed his ignorance as to the methods of transmission of money. The whole story bristled with improbabilities. First he thought he couldn't get a hoondee, and then he employed a lame man, a man who was too lame to come to court. It was possible that he had got the money, and had sent it to his father-in-law, but he doubted whether the magistrate would believe it was sent for the purpose described. He urged that none but a lunatic would have consented to have any interview such as Dabir alleged Mr. Crawford had with him. Mr. Crawford had been a long time in the country, and surely knew the character of the people with whom he had to deal too well to have granted such an interview, an interview which would tell them that the allegation was perfectly untrue. Concluding, he urged that the case had not been proved. Thirty-five years of brilliant service entitled Mr. Crawford to demand that his character shall not be taken away by a thrust at him through the accused in this case, and the accused was entitled to see that his liberty should not be imperilled on evidence of this sort which does not attain to the dignity of demonstration. It was admitted by the accused that he was intimate with Mr. Crawford, but this the accused had explained. The story told by Sathbai and Dabir was but the concoction of a couple of self-confessed rascals. The evidence both of Mr. Pense and Sathbai must not be received without the most careful investigation. Mr. Pense, who professed not to have taken a prominent part in the prosecution, had imparted a vast amount of colour—bad colour—which required examination. The records which had been put in he could not fully deal with, but he thought if Mr. Pense had spent as much time in endeavouring to explain away the seeming irregularities as he had to make them appear blacker than they really were it would have been more consistent with his declaration of gratitude to Mr. Crawford than his attempt to show that he promoted out of the ordinary course. Promotion by seniority was pretty much promotion according to the order of stupidity. When the court next sat Mr. Crawford, if he were unable to attend, would explain all this to his honour, who would recognise how absurd it was to endeavour to suggest that apparent irregularities and supercessions were the result of corruption. He contended that it was only necessary to hint that Government wanted to ruin a man than there were many persons ready to do so, and in support of this he quoted the words of Macaulay in his "Trial of Warren Hastings." If, he said, no promise of security, no promise of subsequent promotion which that practically meant, for it was not intended to interfere with them in the offices they had purchased, had been held out to these nervous persons, they would have heard a very different tale from that which had been told. Mr. Branson had but concluded his remarks with reference to the Dabir case when the court adjourned till Wednesday. On resuming, it was intimated the case would proceed straight through. Mr. Branson hopes to conclude his address within a couple of hours, and Mr. Crawford, who has been summoned, will then be examined for the defence. Possibly, Mr. Ommaney will be called, but Mr. Brown said that Mr. Crawford would be the only witness.

Below is a detailed report of the proceedings:—

Mr. Kashinath Balvant Pense's re-examination was continued this morning. He said he had made a comparison of the number of transfers of mamlatdars made during the two years and three months of Mr. Crawford's commissionership and during the preceding two years and three months that Mr. Robertson was Commissioner. Of the total number of transfers in Mr. Crawford's time, namely 124, sixteen would have to be deducted as having been made under special circumstances, in consequence of the orders of Government. In the corresponding period in Mr. Robertson's time there were fifty-one transfers only. Witness could give instances of several transfers made in Mr. Crawford's time, which were cancelled shortly afterwards. In some cases the transfers were cancelled before the men had started for their new stations. Witness had prepared a comparative statement of the three divisions—Northern, Southern, and Central—showing how the promotions of mamlatdars had taken place in each grade; and he had also shown the rank in grade of each person promoted at the time of promotion. Promotion from grade to grade is regulated by the Government resolution, No. 826, dated 9th February, 1881. This resolution was still in force. (The resolution, which was read by Mr. Jardine, stated that the promotions should be regulated by seniority, unless a mamlatdar had had a bad record against him.) So far as he knew, there was no correspondence relating to over-collections at Chandoor dispensary, about which he had been interrogated by counsel for the defence. It was suggested in cross-examination there was a petition regarding over-collection; but he had never seen or heard of such a petition, nor was there any record of such a document in the register. There could be no remark against Sindekar in what was called the Doomsday Book, because he was not a *pucca* mamlatdar. There was, however, a remark made by Mr. Robertson in a confidential register that Sindekar was a fairly good officer. There was no particular reason for his transfer from Chandoor to Jowlee. When Mr. Crawford was Commissioner, he did his work, as a rule, at his bungalow. He came to the office very few times.

Has Mr. Arthur Crawford and his brother Leslie Crawford had inspection for many days of records at the Commissioner's Office? Yes, since the last fortnight or so.

And all records asked for were produced? Yes.

Throughout your cross-examination in this court, Mr. Leslie Crawford has instructed Mr. Branson? Yes.

By the Court: There was no special reason for Mr. D. B. Paranjape's appointment as mamlatdar. Mr. Wood ward's opinion was that he should not be appointed till he had passed the higher standard examination. There was no rule in the Central Division as to the relative order, observed in the list of candidates for mamlats, in which persons, specially exempted from passing the examination, should stand with reference to those who had passed the examination. There was also no such rule as that the date of exemption should be considered equivalent to the date of passing the examination.

Shankar Balchandar Baput, a mamlatdar, said in an answer to questions put by Mr. Branson, that he first made his statement on the 2nd of August. That was after he had been suspended.

Who asked you to make a statement? No one, I went of my own accord. Witness continued: He was not told that no harm would happen to him. He went to make a statement, because he thought somebody might give false information against him, and therefore it would be better, if he himself gave an explanation to set matters right. His object was to remove false impressions.

And also to endeavor to get your suspension cancelled? No.

You were indifferent as to that, I suppose? Yes. (A laugh.)

Haven't you applied to get your suspension cancelled? No, I have applied that inquiries should be made about my case.

Mr. Mahipar B. Kharkar, English Assistant to the Commissioner, C. D., being next cross-examined, said he first made his statement about the 27th July. He was asked by Mr. Kennedy to make it. He was not assured that anything he said might be used against him. He had made no statement against Mr. Crawford, nor did did he intend to. He did not tell anybody of the interview he had with Sindekar, and he did not speak to Mr. Pense about it. He, however, did mention it to Mr. Kennedy, but not to anyone casually.

Mr. Jardine asked for permission to recall Narayen Govind Sindekar, the passenger guide at Nassik station, to ask an explanation as to something he had said.

Mr. Branson objected, and his Worship decided against Mr. Jardine.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Branson then addressed the court for the defence. He began by saying that they must congratulate themselves on their seeing the approach of the beginning of the end of these two miserable cases. There had been, he said, a considerable amount of interest felt in the proceedings solely by reason of their having a close connection with the series of grave charges which, all the world knew, had been brought against Mr. Crawford, the now suspended Commissioner, charges which, if the public press were rightly informed, were to be inquired into by a commission. The inquiries before that commission, the learned counsel presumed, would extend over a very wide field. But fortunately for those interested in this case, and fortunately for the court, here they had only got two cases to inquire into; the only two issues which the court had to decide were, whether the accused had received Rs. 3,000 from Dabir and Rs. 2,000 from Sindekar, for the purpose of influencing the Commissioner, either by his own personal influence or by corrupt means, to appoint Dabir an acting mamlatdar and to cancel the transfer of Sindekar. The prosecution had undertaken to prove an affirmative answer to these two questions, by means of evidence which might be divided into the direct evidence of witnesses who said that they had given the alleged bribes which formed the subject matter of the charge, and corroborative evidence which could be divided into evidence or inference which the court might draw as to the nature of Dabir's appointment, and the nature of the cancellation of Sindekar's transfer, evidence of connection between Mr. Crawford and Hanmantrao, and evidence given by Mr. Pense, who said that there had been a complete change in the administration of the office during the time of Mr. Crawford, as compared with that of his predecessor in office. Of course, if the court believed the direct evidence, then the corroborative evidence was practically unnecessary. If, on the other hand, the court disbelieved the direct evidence, then the so-called corroborative evidence would be useless. He, therefore, proposed in the first place to direct his attention to the direct evidence in each case, and then to see how far the so-called corroborative and circumstantial evidence supported it. It would be apparent to everybody that every single one of the direct witnesses to the offences, with which the accused was charged, were all accomplices, and were all in a position which rendered them liable to indictment. The learned counsel said his contention would be that the whole of the evidence which had been given to corroborate the general charges, even supposing it all to be true, was not of the nature which courts of law invariably insisted upon having before pronouncing a conviction. The corroborative evidence which was given to support the evidence of an accomplice must not merely go to corroborate the general story of the accomplices, but must be proved to be the evidence of reliable men to bring home to the accused some fact which bore upon his guilt. In the first place, counsel asked his Honour to remember that the case of Dabir was one of late growth; that is to say, the accused was arrested on the 16th July upon the information filed in Patankar's case, while the charge in Dabir's case was not made—at least the defence had got no intimation of it—until Mr. Little's letter of the 11th August. Dabir had himself admitted that he had made no statement before the 2nd or 3rd August, then how was it possible, he asked, that Mr. Little could have written that letter, saying that the charge against Hanmantrao was that of receiving in July or August Rs. 3,000, if Dabir had told the story that he had since told in court that he had borrowed the sum in three different instalments, and that he did not actually pay them until the very end of August. Turning to comment upon the evidence, Mr. Branson said that the witnesses, every one of them, had contradicted each other and themselves in the most material points; and he hoped the court would agree with him that considering the nature and character of these witnesses, considering that they were all accomplices, considering that they were all tainted witnesses, their evidence, without ample and reliable corroboration, was useless, unless it was in itself consistent. If, on the contrary, the court found that the evidence of these accomplices was mutually destructive, then, as he had said, the court could not rely upon what had been put forward as corroborative evidence to supply the deficiencies in the direct evidence. One of the peculiarities in this case was the calm way in which Hanmantrao was said to have allowed witnesses to be present at interviews where bribes were given and received, and the amount of bribes was settled. Knowing his countrymen, as one must suppose Hanmantrao to know, it could be readily imagined that he would be the last person to allow their presence at these interviews, so that some day they might have an opportunity of criminating him. Any one's ordinary experience would indicate that agreements about taking bribes were not carried out in the presence of witnesses. But if the story of the prosecution were to be believed that Hanmantrao was reckless to a degree, and that he never protested against the presence of witnesses, and never asked any one of them to preserve secrecy. That was one of the principal improbabilities of the case. Referring in detail to the evidence of Sathbai, Dabir's father-in-law, and Jowakar, the learned counsel characterised it as the evidence of a couple of rascals, who were themselves self-confessed accomplices. Before believing the evidence of such persons, the court should insist that their evidence was consistent in important matters of detail. But that was not the case; for in every single point of material importance they had contradicted each other. On all important points relating to the agreement between them and Hanmantrao there was such a mass of improbable evidence that it was impossible to rely on it. The money which they said had been paid on behalf of Dabir to Hanmantrao might have been actually borrowed by Dabir and sent to Poona. But that he borrowed it and sent it to Poona, under the circumstances deposed to by witnesses for the prosecution, was so violently improbable that the only conclusion which the court could come to was that the whole of this story was as false as the story of the settlement said to have been made with Hanmantrao, in consequence of which the money was borrowed by Dabir. Was it not much more reasonable to suppose that the money might have been borrowed by Dabir for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of his family, paying for the medical attendance on his wife and her funeral ceremonies, and for the marriage which negociated so shortly after her death. One fact was indisputable that a portion of this amount was spent for the purpose of the second marriage. The story of the visit of Hanmantrao to Mr. Crawford depended on the entire evidence of this one scamp Dabir. His story was that he was taken by the accused to Mr. Crawford, that the accused had taken the bundle of notes from him and gone inside, that some time after Mr. Crawford came out, saw Dabir on the verandah, and asked who he was. Now, if Mr. Crawford was at that time a lunatic, he (Mr. Branson) could understand the possibility of such an interview. But just conceive the inconsistency of the prosecution. They said that Hanmantrao was the accredited agent of Mr. Crawford for the purpose of receiving bribes for Mr. Crawford's corruption, that he was known to be so throughout the country side. If that were true, was it conceivable that Mr. Crawford would have been such a fool as to allow a personal interview by a man from whom his agent was going to get money, and with whom his agent had already successfully intrigued to get money? Was it conceivable that Mr. Crawford would run the risk of having a personal interview with any single person, with whom he was to have these corrupt transactions through his agent? Surely, Mr. Crawford had been long enough in this country to know that in every instance in which he allowed a person who was wanting to influence him corruptly to have a personal interview with him, he was exposing himself to additional danger. The learned counsel submitted that it was absolutely improbable, as Mr. Crawford would tell the court it was absolutely untrue, but that he should have had any such interview with that man Dabir, or that Hanmantrao should have ever made such a ridiculous statement to Mr. Crawford in the presence of Dabir as that "this is Dabir for whom a mamlat is wanted, and who has paid Rs. 3,000." Was it, again, likely that Dabir would pay such a large sum as Rs. 3,000 for an acting mamlat? They knew from the evidence that an acting mamlat for a short time gave no claim whatever to a permanent appointment. Was it likely, then, that this man should spend such a large amount, when he did not know that Mr. Crawford might die the next day, and be unable to favour him any more? (Laughter.) It was abundantly clear, so far as regards direct evidence was concerned as to the agreement to pay the sum, the steps taken in consequence of that agreement, the borrowing of the money and its transmission to Poona, the interview with Mr. Crawford, the evidence on all those points depended on the testimony of accomplices. Counsel confidently said that thirty-five years' brilliant service entitled Mr. Crawford to demand that his character shall not be taken, and that the accused was entitled to say that his liberty shall not be endangered by evidence of that sort or by evidence of any sort unless it attained the degree of demonstration. But as regards Dabir's case, so far from the evidence attaining that degree of demonstration, he (Mr. Branson) believed he had gone a long way towards demonstrating its untruth. The accused had told the court that he was on terms of considerable intimacy with Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Crawford would frankly admit the same, though not in the sense in which the prosecution would have it to be. Mr. Crawford would emphatically deny, as the accused had already done, that he had ever received bribes. Mr. Crawford suspected Balaji Gangadhar Sathe of improper practices in regard to *suttan* cases, and knowing Hanmantrao to be a man of information as to what transpired among natives, and thinking that he would be in a position to give him some reliable information with regard to Sathe's conduct, Mr. Crawford thought of consulting him, and Mr Crawford did get some information on the point, not only from Hanmantrao, but also from Yadowrao Sathe. Turning to Mr. Pense's evidence Mr. Branson said that that witness had tried to put the official conduct of Mr. Crawford in the darkest colours possible. He tried to make out that changes and transfers in Mr. Crawford's time were not so regular as those made in the time of his predecessors. But counsel said the documents showed that Mr. Crawford's *regime* was in no way different from the *regime* of his predecessors, that, as a general rule, he did consult the collectors, that promotions were made in the ordinary course, and that when there were any supercessions, there were some good reasons for the same. The general rule was, no doubt, promotion by seniority, but it must be remembered that this rule was very often synonymous with promotion by stupidity (laughter), and he had no doubt that Mr. Crawford, whom he was going to call, would be able to gave satisfactory reasons in every case in which he had departed from that rule. In this country, Mr. Branson said that nothing was so easy as to get up a mass of lying evidence against a fallen man, and the learned counsel was sure that if Mr. Crawford and Hanmantrao were released to-morrow and Bhimbhoy and Pense were arrested in their place, countless witnesses would be forthcoming to swear anything against them. In this connection he would be pardoned for reading the following well-known extract from Macaulay's Warren Hastings:—"Our Indian Government has only to let it be understood that it wishes a particular man ruined, and in twenty minutes it will be furnished with grave charges by depositions so full and circumstantial that any person unaccustomed to Asiatic audacity would regard them as decisive. . . A very little encouragement from power will call forth in a week more Oatses, Bedloes, and Dangerfields than Westminster Hall sees in a century."

Mr. Branson having done with his comments on Dabir's case, said that he would address the court when it met again on Sindekar's case.

The court adjourned till Wednesday, when Mr. Crawford will be examined for the defence, and will, in all probability, be the only witness called by Mr. Branson.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Brown, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Hon H W Gordon	Mr C McMinn
Hon Mr Justice O'Kinealy	Surgn-Major Notter
Hon Mr Justice Tottenham	Mrs and Miss Notter
Col Hutchinson	

FOR LONDON.

Mr J Cooper	Capt A K H Holyman
Mr M st Trower	Lt R E D Ludlow
Rev F Bell	Mr W Goodley
Hon Justice Pigott	Mr J Numford
Mr J Drury	

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr H A Martyn	Mr L R Burrows
Mr S Hammick	Miss Burrows
Mrs Hammick and child	Mr J Gillespie
Mr Theodore Thomas.	Col Howell
Capt Pringle	G B Reynolds
Dr E Thurston	Mr H J A Rowe
Col W W Wroughton	

The following passages are engaged:—

The s.s. Ganges, Capt. E. Stewart, 21st Sept., 1883.

FOR LONDON.

Miss Eastwood	Dr and Mrs Johnson and child
Miss E Millet	
Dewan Bagh wandas	Mrs Meares and child
Col A R Chapman	Mr J J Connell
Nazim and friend	

FOR BRINDISI—Mr and Mrs H E Hitch

The s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 28th Sept., 1883

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J S Campbell	Col A S J Chapman

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr Randolph H Morrison.

The s. s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. Worcester 5th Oct. 1883.

FOR LONDON.

Miss K Spencer	Mr and Mrs Cornforth
Miss Violet Turkhud	

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr and Mr J H G Hill and child

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a stamped envelope addressed to the name.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held at Simla, on the 8th instant, the following members were present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding; the Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, the Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, the Hon'ble Sir C. U. Aitchison, the Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, the Hon'ble J. Westland, the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Nawazish Ali Khan, and the Hon'ble G. R. Elsmie.

LEVY OF TOLLS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Elsmie moved that the Bill to remove doubts as to the legality of the levy of certain tolls be taken into consideration. He said: In introducing this Bill into Council on the 11th July last I explained briefly the general scope of the measure and the reasons which had rendered legislation necessary. The Bill has been published in the *Gazette of India* and in the local official Gazettes, while Local Governments have been invited to express their opinions in regard to it. No adverse criticism has been elicited, and no suggestions for altering the wording of the Bill have been received. The Government of the Punjab, by whom the necessity for the present legislation was first pointed out, accept the Bill in its entirety, and the other Local Governments affected by it approve of its provisions.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill was passed.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison moved that the Bill to repeal certain enactments relating to contagious diseases be taken into consideration. He said: The Bill as I explained when moving for leave to introduce it is of a very simple character. Its object is to remove from the Statute Book certain enactments relating to contagious diseases which have become inoperative. When introducing it I mentioned that the question of contagious diseases in cantonments was under separate consideration. The provisions of the law relating to cantonments are separate and different from the Acts which the Bill before us is intended to repeal. But in order that the attitude of the Government of India to the whole question may be understood, I may perhaps be permitted here to explain in a general way that it is intended to deal with the cantonment question in a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to cantonments, which has been under consideration for several years past, and has recently been submitted to Local Governments for their opinions. It is proposed to abandon the powers conferred by clause 7 of section 27 of the Cantonment Act of 1880, and the corresponding Acts in Madras and Bombay, and to take power to make rules to exclude from cantonments persons suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, and to organise a system of voluntary hospital relief for patients suffering from such diseases. In the meantime, pending the necessary steps preliminary to legislation, the Cantonment authorities have received executive orders that the existing rules are to be so worked that there shall be no compulsory examination of women, no registration of women, and no granting of licenses to practice prostitution.

The Hon'ble Mr Elsmie said: My Lord, the Act, the repeal of which is now proposed, has been on the Statute Book for twenty years, but during that period, according to the best information I have been able to obtain, it has never been put in force in any part of the Punjab. I understand from what has been said by the Hon'ble mover that the provisions of this Act have been found very difficult to work, and more or less ineffective in those towns of other provinces of India to which it has been extended. In these circumstances it is extremely unlikely that this law in its present form will ever be applicable to the Punjab, the Province with which I am best acquainted. So far as the Punjab is concerned there seems to me therefore to be no objection to the proposed measure. In saying this, however, I am personally anxious to guard against being understood as having at present been satisfied that this Act should be repealed on the ground that it belongs to a class of legislation which should be removed from the Statute Book as being necessarily opposed to good policy in India.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill was then passed.

UPPER BURMA LAWS ACT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble moved for leave to introduce a Bill to supplement the provisions of the Upper Burma Laws Act 1886 with respect to the Shan States. He said: Among the territories formerly governed by King Thebaw, which by the proclamation of 1st January, 1886, were declared to have become part of her Majesty's dominions, were several groups of Shan States, a few lying to the west of the Irrawaddy and some beyond the Salween, but most of them occupying the great Shan plateau between those two rivers. These States, upwards of seventy in number, large and small, have an aggregate area of over 80,000 square miles, and contain a population estimated at two millions. Under the Burmese Government their administration seems to have been left in the hands of their own chief

Commissioner to exercise in the Myelet the powers formerly exercised by the King of Burma, and it is hoped that by carefully regulating, watching, and as opportunity occurs of improving its existing methods of Local Government, he may be able to render the Myelet an example which the other Shan States may be spontaneously glad to follow.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill was introduced.

The Council then adjourned for a week.

M. ZOLA AND M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS ON MARRIAGE.

Amongst the latest respondents to the question "Is Marriage a Failure?" are M.M. Zola and Alexandre Dumas.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* recently wrote to M. Emile Zola to ask for his views upon the subject and received the following reply:—"I have no opinion on this question of marriage which you bring before me. Questions relating to humanity in its passions have always interested me more than social ones. To study man is the part of the writer, and I leave to the legislator the duty of looking after the code." Since this letter was written the correspondent has called upon M. Zola at his retreat on the bank of the Seine, and had a long conversation with him on several topics. The correspondent thus describes his visit:—

I was received by M. Zola in a vast, high vaulted room, which seemed to have been arranged and embellished after the universal pattern set forth in the first chapter of Balzac's "Peau de Chagrin." It was by turns a cathedral, a Buddhist temple, a museum, an old curiosity shop, and a billiard room. At one end was a bishop or a pontiff, starting out from the wall in full canonicals, accompanied by acolytes and flanked by gigantic tapers. At the other were grinning Japanese and Indian idols, anæmic virgins of the pattern of those painted by Puvis de Chavannes, drums, trumpets, battle-axes, swords, spears, and musical instruments of the Far East. Under the aforesaid bishop was a billiard-table and a chess-board in a glass case. Under the idols was a piano with a music-rack. Around the room were sumptuous divans arm-chairs, and ottomans, and on a small table were the *Revue Illustree* and a copy of "Sur l'Eau," the last idyll of Guy de Maupassant who is one of the "Medanites," as M. Zola's disciples, who have written with him "Les Soirees de Medan," may be called. As I was lost in contemplation of the artistic medley before me the Maitre entered. M. Zola has been greatly belied by photographers as well as by caricaturists. He is forty-eight years old, a little above the middle height, slim, and bears on his wearied and sallow face the signs of hard mental work. It is not the face of one of those whom Mr. Swinburne has ungenerously and contemptuously labelled "pornographers" and "coprologists," but the intellectual countenance of a student, a thinker, and an artist. The hair—which is now long thrown back from the forehead and not close cropped, as in some of M. Zola's photograph's—is still brown; but the whiskers are becoming grizzled under the ears. It is possible to be dithyrambically enthusiastic about M. Zola, for he has a winning way about him when in good humour, and talks freely, familiarly, and without any attempt at "attitudinising."

"I confess," said the great writer, motioning me to a *fauteuil*, and throwing himself down on a divan, and running his slender fingers through his hair, "that this question of marriage does not interest me keenly, Dumas or Renan, or even Daudet, might find it to their tastes. Dumas particularly has treated the marriage question at length. For my part, if you want my opinion on marriage from the French point of view, it is this—I know very little about England, having never been there in my life; but I can understand the absorbing interest which the subject must have from a glance at the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*; so far as France is concerned, I think that marriage is like the Church—an old and faulty institution. It will have to go on until something better be found to replace it."

"What do you think, M. Zola," I said, "of the Free Love principle as advocated by Mrs. Caird in opposition to the present mode of marrying two people together 'for better for worse,' till death do us part, and so on?"

"Well, I think," replied the novelist, "that the *collage* system, as we call it in France, may be every bit as good as matrimony, provided the parties agree. There are cases of French couples who have carried on *collage* for thirty years, and have been as united as if in the bonds of wedlock. It all depends on the people themselves. Who, by the way, is Mrs. Caird? Is she old? Has she been happy?" But here I must draw a veil over M. Zola's inquiries and remarks, as in his usual analytically-minute manner he wanted to get at "human documents" with which I regretted I was unable to supply him.

The conversation having been resumed after a little merriment, M. Zola went on to say that the divorce system, which is now in working order in France, was being greatly patronised by those who did find the yoke of matrimony agreeable. "But in any case marriage, as at present constituted in France, is a failure and a grievance. So, too, is everything in our modern society. We are all going to universal rottenness. I have already touched upon the subject of French marriages in my book 'Pot Bouille;' but as I have said in my letter, it has not my province to provide remedies. I and my friends are artists, romanciers, realists, or 'naturalists,' whatever term you like, and we paint things as we see them in all their hideous ugliness and filth. We minutely describe the social ulcers, fungi, and ordures, and we leave to the legislator the task of sweeping them away. That is all I have to say on the question!"

M. Alexandre Dumas has written a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, of which the following is a free translation:—

Dear Sir,—I do not quite clearly comprehend the proposition set forth by Mdme. Mona Caird. I could understand, however, questions of the following kind if they were publicly ventilated and discussed—Should we continue to pay the taxes with which we are overweighted in every civilized country? or Should people continue to undergo military service, and to run the risk of being killed for reasons which they know nothing about, and which, for the most part, would be found to be absurd and unjust if they could be known? These are obligatory kinds of servitude, imposed by the law and maintained by force, from which none of us can escape. If we refuse to pay the taxes there are *huissiers* to make us pay them. If we refuse to draw lots at the conscription there are gendarmes to compel us to do so. Rebellion against these two institutions, which are really vexatious, would have some substantial grounds, and he who should raise it would have a chance of obtaining a hearing through the opinions which prevail amongst us in private, after having been repudiated by those which we hold in public. Where, however, are the *huissiers* and the gendarmes who force men old women to marry? There is not even a law to compel a seducer to marry the girl whom he has seduced, nor to oblige him to acknowledge the child which she has borne to him. Mrs. Mona Caird's proposition comes therefore, simply to this: that, marriage being an act which absolutely depends on the will of individual persons, let those who want to get married do so, and let those who do not care for marriage abstain from it. As for those who have been married amiss and contrary to their own inclinations, as they ever, divorce being in existence in every country governed by the civil law, and the cancelling of marriages being allowed in countries where canon law is in force, let them get the courts to dissolve their marriage or the Church to cancel it. How simple this is! I do not see any other way of replying to Mrs. Mona Caird, and I fancy that M. de la Palisse could have done it for me.—Receive, etc.,

Alexandre Dumas fils.

MR. GLADSTONE, KING BOMBA AND MR. BALFOUR.

"One Who Remembers" writes as follows to the *Times*:—In his speech at Hawarden, on Aug. 20, Mr. Gladstone deliberately said to his hearers, "This I will tell you, that, bad as the Government of Naples and of King Bomba was, he did not put his political prisoners into the company of felons." This was said at Hawarden on Aug. 20, 1888, and the object of saying it was to inflame the popular mind of this country against the actual administration of the Queen's Government in Ireland by putting about a belief that those law breakers who in Ireland to-day insist on being called "political prisoners" are treated with a refinement of cruelty, moral and physical, beyond anything denounced by Mr. Gladstone in 1851 to the execration of mankind in the practices of "King Bomba" of Naples In his letters to Lord Aberdeen on this subject published in July 1851, I find Mr. Gladstone saying to the prisoners in the *bagnio* of Nisida which he personally visited:—"Among these I myself saw a political prisoner, Romeo chained in the manner I have described, to an ordinary offender—a young man with one of the most ferocious and sullen countenance I have seen among many hundreds of the Neapolitan criminals."—Now, one of these two statements must be absolutely untrue—not inaccurate, observe, but absolutely untrue. The circumstances in which the statements were respectively made shut us up to this; for in 1851 Mr. Gladstone was indicting a friendly foreign Government at the bar of the public opinion of Christendom; in 1888 Mr. Gladstone is indicting the Government of his own country at the bar of the public opinion of Christendom. Of the Baron Poerio, the special object of his interest in 1851, Mr. Gladstone went on from the passage I have quoted to say:—"Never before have I conversed, and never probably shall I converse again, with a cultivated and accomplished gentleman, of whose innocence, obedience to law, and love of his country I was as firmly and as rationally assured as of your lordship's, or that of any other man of the very highest character, whilst he stood before me amidst surrounding felons, and clad in the vile uniform of guilt and shame." If in speaking thus of Romeo and Poerio in 1851 Mr. Gladstone spoke the truth, what does he speak in 1888?

In a note appended, the *Times* says:—"We have verified our correspondent's extracts from Mr. Gladstone's letters to Lord Aberdeen in 1851 by reference to the *Times* of July 22, 1851, where Mr. Gladstone's description of the treatment of Poerio and his companions is quoted at length."

Mr. Gladstone, having had his attention drawn to the foregoing passage, telegraphed as follows:—"My statement of Monday last is absolutely correct, but a correspondent of the *Times* to-day very properly reminds me that in 1851 I printed a statement that I had seen in the Island of Nisita a political prisoner chained to an ordinary criminal, and clad in the prison dress. Thirty-seven years have passed, and I did not remember the circumstance when I spoke. In order to be perfectly fair it should be remembered that the political prisoner was suffering under a sentence for high treason. Still, in this case, the conduct of the Neapolitan Government under a King Bomba was worse than that of the British Government is now. On the other hand, it is the fact that on a different day and in another prison—the Vicaria—I saw a political prisoner (confined, I presume, on some minor charge) who wore his own dress in a roomy cell of his own, and who conducted me freely through the rest of the prison with (I think) six barred iron gates or doors between us and the more open part of the prison. This is the case which I compare with the brutal conduct now pursued in Ireland. What have we to come to when there is ground for such comparisons?"

The *Times* enables us to test the comparison drawn by Mr. Gladstone between Irish and Neapolitan prisons by reprinting the passage in his "First Lord to Lord Aberdeen on the State Prosecutions of the Neapolitan Government," dated April 7, 1851, which describes the imprisonment of Baron Poerio and his companions. The passage is too long to quote here. But it shows that the prisoners were fastened together in pairs by heavy chains, suspended from the waist and attached to the ankles. Of this practice Mr. Gladstone says:—

The refinement of suffering in this case arises from the circumstance that here we have men of education and high feeling chained incessantly together. For no purpose are these chains undone, and the meaning of these last words must be well considered; they are to be taken strictly. Well, it may be thought the practice is barbarous, and ought not to prevail: still, as it does prevail, it might be difficult to exempt these persons, although gentlemen, from it. But this, my lord, is not the true explanation. On the contrary, it was for the sake of these very gentlemen that the practice of chaining two and two was introduced into the *bayno* of Nisida. I was assured that two or three weeks before, among 800 prisoners in the *bagno* (which to the passer-by looks hardly bigger than a martello tower) these double irons were totally unknown; and there were many political offenders then there, but they were men of the lower class, to whom this kind of punishment would have been but a slight addition. But just about the time when, Poerio and his companions were sent to Nisida an order came from Prince Luigi, the brother of the King, who, as admiral, has charge of the island, ordering that double irons should be used for those who had been brought into the prison since a certain rather recent date—I think July 22, 1850. Thus it was contrived to have them put on Poerio and his friends, and yet to have a plea, such as it is, for saying that the measure was not adopted with a view to their case, and to the extreme moral (as well as the not slight physical) suffering which it would secure for them. Among these, as I had formerly said, had been chained together the informer Margherita and one of his victims. Among them, I myself saw a political prisoner, Romeo, chained, in the manner I have already described, to an ordinary offender—a young man with one of the most ferocious and sullen countenances I have seen among many hundreds of the Neapolitan criminals. I must say I was astonished at the mildness with which they spoke of those at whose hands they were enduring these abominable persecutions, and at their Christian resignation as well as their forgiving temper, for they seemed ready to undergo with cheerfulness whatever might be yet in store for them. Their health was evidently suffering. . . . Since I have left Naples Poerio has sunk to a lower depth of calamity. He has been taken, I understand, from Nisida to Ischia, farther from public interest, and perhaps to some abode like the Maschio of Porcari. What I saw was quite enough. Never before have I conversed, and never probably shall I converse again, with a cultivated and accomplished gentleman, of whose innocence, obedience to law, and love of his country I was firmly and as rationally assured as of your lordships or that of any other man of the very highest character, whilst he stood before me amidst surrounding felons, and clad in the vile uniform of guilt and shame. But he is now gone where he will scarcely have the opportunity even of such conversation. I cannot honestly suppress my conviction that the object in the case of Poerio, as a man of mental power sufficient to be feared, is to obtain the scaffold's aim by means more cruel than the scaffold, and without the outcry which the scaffold would create.

"WHAT MR. MACLEAN REMEMBERS."

Under the above heading the *Star* prints the following:—

Sir,—I see from to-day's *Star* that some kind friend of mine has disinterred from a file of the *Bombay Gazette* for 1878 certain passages in leading articles written by me which you accept as expressing opinions inconsistent with my "recent political speeches." I should like to know to which speeches you refer. In the House of Commons I have hardly spoken this session, except on Indian questions, and then only to express opinions which I consistently and strenuously advocated, often in the face of great discouragement, throughout my Indian career. Outside the House I have made very few political speeches, and when you charge me with inconsistency you should at least take the trouble to show where the contradiction lies between what I say now and what I said ten years ago.

Surely, I may admire the plucky and straightforward conduct of the *Times* in the matter of "Parnellism and Crime" without being required to applaud the action of that journal, under different management in supporting the bargain Lord Salisbury concluded with Count Schouvaloff in 1878? I am not expressing any judgment now on the morality or expediency of that bargain. But I may be permitted to point out that the article which you quote from denouncing the partition of Turkey was written by me when I was 6,000 miles away from London, with nothing to guide me but brief and imperfect telegrams, and with no adequate means of gauging the strength of the political forces which hindered Lord Beaconsfield from having his own way even in his own Cabinet. My abiding conviction is one that the thing needful in an English Minister is decision of character, and that if Lord Beaconsfield had frankly gone to war for Turkey against Russia the collapse of his Government in 1810 would have been averted.

The other quotation which you make from my political writings is a passage in which I spoke of "all the other men in England as pigmies beside Mr. Gladstone." That sentiment uttered in 1878, is one which I have seen no reason to change. When I had the honour to second the Address to the Throne, two years ago, I spoke of Mr. Gladstone as one whom we had all been accustomed to respect as the most illustrious of living English and even now, when he has done his utmost to bring myself down to the level of Mr. Healy and Sir William Harcourt, my chief feeling about him is one of regret that he should have fallen so low.

If you mean to suggest that because I spoke reverently of Mr. Gladstone in 1878 I was at that time a supporter of his foreign policy, I can assure you that you have been misled by your informtnt. My record in this respect is clear. From the moment that Mr. Gladstone started the Bulgarian atrocities agitation, in the autumn of 1876, some years before I had an opportunity of entering publiclife in England, I shook off my allegiance to him. I did not then foresee his surrender to the Boers, his betrayal of Gordon, or his alliance with Parnellism.—Yours, &c.

13th August. J. M. Maclean.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company (Limited), 38, Farringdon-road, London.

CLOSE OF THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES

The naval manœuvres came to a close on the 20th August without the general engagement that had been expected, having extended over a period of about six weeks. The conduct of the defence, which was committed to Admiral Baird, has evoked some criticism. The following order to the fleet, in which the Admiral replies to his critics, will therefore be read with interest:—

The operations will conclude to-day at noon, and I wish to inform the rear-admiral, commodore, captains, officers, and crews of the British fleet that they have attained the object I desired (the only one considered by me possible under the conditions laid down)—namely, maintaining the Channel Squadron and the defence of the Thames and London.

After B1 Squadron had been blockaded in Berehaven from the 24th of July to the 4th of August, under unexceptionally unfavourable and trying circumstances (occasioned by bad weather), several of the enemy's ships escaped, having succeeded in doing so without being observed by the inner blockading squadron. The night was very dark, heavy clouds about, and occasional squalls of rain and mist, which at times obscured everything; this proved, of course, most favourable for the blockaded ships. Still, as I was aware through the report of spies who had been with the enemy all day, that the attempt would be made that night, I did not expect that they would escape without being seen. I am confident that a diligent and attentive look-out was kept, and it only proves that there would be no difficulty for a real enemy to get out, if determined to do so. During the first week there were nights when the enemy might have easily got clear out from Berehaven, and if seen by our cruisers could not have been chased or followed up on account of the thick weather.

3. On the 4th, at 4 a.m., it having been reported that Hercules, Warspite, Severn, Iris, and Cossack had escaped, Mersey was despatched at utmost speed to inform Rear-Admiral Rowley, and warn him that he must at once raise the blockade off Lough Swilly, and meet A1 Squadron to avoid being overpowered by the combined portions of B Fleet.

4. The blockade was raised off Berehaven for the following reasons:—(1) It was necessary to materially strengthen Admiral Rowley to make him safe. (2) Torpedo-boats (from constant work for ten days) were now beginning to give out, officers and crews were getting exhausted, and it could be seen that it was only a matter of time (and that very short) before the boats would have to be withdrawn; their officers and crews, who had been working incessantly all this time, never getting any rest whatever at nights, were beginning to show signs of distress. It was evident that the strain was too great, and although they would not give in or hear of a relief, there was no doubt that a few nights longer would have finished them up, and certainly the blockade could not have been maintained without them. (3) Admiral Rowley had reported the loss of Inconstant (torpedoed), Mahawk (broken down), and one torpedo-boat captured, which so reduced his force that he would be unable to maintain the blockade much longer. Another reason was that the blockade had been maintained for ten days in all conditions of weather, which was sufficient for the purpose required by the order for the maritime operations.

5. When the blockade was raised A1 Squadron went north, leaving Arethusa and Rattlesnake to watch the movements of the enemy. Benbow, Collingwood, and Rover were sent in advance, in case the rear-admiral required reinforcements before the main body of the squadron could join hands with him.

6. On arriving off the Mull of Galloway, where the squadrons joined, it was made known that two of the ships of B2 Squadron had got out, and had been chased by Mercury, which lost touch of them to the westward of Tory Island. Calypso and Spider had run the blockade a night or two previously, which made four ships altogether from Lough Swilly, and three certain (if not four) from Berehaven. There were no cruisers of sufficient speed to keep touch with the enemy, so it was determined to fall back on the English Channel, maintain the fleet intact, or at any rate of sufficient strength to meet an attack of the enemy's whole force, and save the Thames and London from capture. It was subsequently ascertained that the three ships that had escaped from Berehaven on the night of the 3rd were Warspite, Iris, and Severn; and that Rodney and Amphion escaped from Lough Swilly during the night of the 4th. Calypso and Spider had previously got out from Lough Swilly.

7. The Clyde and Liverpool could not be protected; the exceptional means possessed by B Fleet for obtaining information were such that their admiral could always ascertain the strength of ships of A Fleet detached for the defences of any port, and all he had to do was to make his force one numerically stronger to render their capture a certainty according to the conditions laid down.

8. From whichever point of view the case was considered, it resolved itself into an arithmetical sum, as all ironclads are alike, Hotspur and Collingwood, Belleisle and Benbow; and numerical superiority determined the power of capture.

9. The Channel was reached after the fleet had been detained in fog for two days, and ships were badly off for coal; although sufficient colliers were provided, it was not practicable to make use of them when most required. Sufficient coal was taken in at Portland to reach the Thames, when A1 Squadron hurried on and coaled at Sheerness.

10. A2 Squadron, which had doubled backon Holyhead in the hope of catching the enemy at Liverpool before he could ascertain their strength, followed to the Downs two days after. There being only a preponderance of three in favour of A Fleet as compared with B Fleet, it was necessary to keep all ships within reach of each other, which precluded any enterprise being displayed in attempting chase or capture of the enemy's cruisers. If once the ships had been detached on separate service, or lost touch of by the fleet, there was a possibility of capture, which would mean loss of numerical superiority, and that gone would carry with it the loss, not only of the fleet, but eventually of the Thames and London, which, I am glad to say, still remain intact.

11. Before the ships disperse to their several ports I have to express to the officers of A Fleet my, unqualified appreciation of the zeal and skill with which they have carried out the duties intrusted to them. The crews deserve my highest commendation for the manner in which they have seconded the efforts of their officers in carrying out operations, which though lacking the stimulating incidents of actual warfare, yet entailed many arduous duties of an exceptional nature. The services of the torpedo flotilla have been invaluable. In regard to this portion of the fleet, I can but observe that the skill, untiring energy, and cheerful endurance of extreme discomfort and privation, manifested by officers and men alike, have been the admiration of all who have witnessed the operations of the fleet.

J. K. E. Baird, Vice-Admiral, Commanding A Squadron.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

A conference will shortly be held between the Organising Committee of the Imperial Institute and representatives of the principal chambers of commerce and trade associations, with the object of discussing the suggestions for the operations of the Commercial Intelligence Department.

These suggestions propose the publication of a journal (to appear, say, once a month), which shall be distributed to members of the institute and, under certain arrangements, to public bodies, associations, and institutions connected with commerce, trades, industries, technical education, emigration, and colonisation; and special circulars, issued weekly, or from time to time, for the purpose of conveying important information, as soon as obtained, to the persons and bodies indicated. The collection of intelligence is already proceeding by correspondence with the several Colonial Governments, with the Agents-General of the several colonies, with officials, public bodies, and mercantile and other associations in the Indian Empire, by which intimate communication is established between the institute and the business centres and official institutions connected with agriculture and commerce in India; with foreign Consuls and with British Consuls in foreign States; with the principal commercial and industrial journals at home and in the colonies and India; and with the provincial and colonial and Indian chambers of commerce, the Royal Geographical Society, the Iron and Steel Institute, the Society of Chemical Industry, the Institution of Civil Engineers, and other technical societies. In intimate connection with this system of correspondence, it is proposed to establish an office (and eventually branch offices, in the provinces, &c.) for dealing with inquiries relating to commerce, trades, and industries, to educational establishments, and to details connected with the pursuit of technical and commercial education. The system of correspondence, when thoroughly developed, will facilitate the organisation of collections of specimens and of samples in bulk of vegetable, mineral, and animal products, and of specimens representing manufacturing industries; as also the development of measures for the maintenance of such collections up to the day for the distribution of representative trade and commerce collections, and for supply of samples for trade and experimental purposes. The With the view of rendering operations as complete as possible, and bringing the intelligence to be afforded down to the latest moment, it is suggested to establish a system of agencies for the purpose of securing the transmission, by telegraphic code, from about twelve to fifteen centres in the colonies and India, of the latest particulars in respect of the several branches of commerce and industry.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES AND ENGLISH OPINION.

Mr. Bradlaugh, as we briefly reported yesterday, addressed his constituents at Northampton on the 21st August on the grievances of India. He said:—I address you to-night with a deep sense of responsibility, for I am about to ask you—as long as you choose to trust me with your mandate—I am about to ask you to permit me in the House of Commons, year by year, until I gain what I want, to bring the grievances of India before that house. (Applause.) And I want you, in deciding to-night, as I trust you will decide with unanimity, on a resolution which will be submitted to you, I want you to do it with a full sense of what it is you are undertaking. (Cheers.) I speak to-night in the presence of two men who here are the voices of 200,000,000 of your fellow-citizens. It was said in the House of Commons, and said truly, that these men had been chosen by no election. It is impossible to get a vote from these 200,000,000. It was said, and said truly, that the men for whom I spoke only represented the educated portion of India. ("Hear, hear.") But what would have been said if it could have been alleged that I spoke in the name of the ignorant and misguided. This is no party question. (Loud applause.) The man is the most wicked enemy of the natives of India who tries to make it into a party question. (Cheers.) I am party man enough—(laughter),—but I do not deny that there are men in the parties opposed to me, of broad humanity, of high intellect, of great statesmanship, men who by the chance of party strife in this country, whether we will or no, must often have the reins of Indian Government in their hands. ("Hear, hear.") And I take it that the happiness of these 200,000,000 should not depend on whether I sit on this side of the House or that but that we should make common cause for the men we have conquered, not to hold them as slaves hold them as brethren of us all. (Loud cheers.) I ventured, the other night, for some 50 minutes, to occupy the attention of the House of Commons on this question. (Hear, hear.) It was late in the Session, the House was naturally nearly empty, and the forms of the House did not permit me to submit to it the question upon which wanted their decision. But unless you forbid me, and I trust you will not—("hear, hear")—I propose as early next year as the ballot will afford me the opportunity, to move in the House of Commons that a commission may be appointed, consisting of natives of India as of British subjects born here to enquire into the grievances of India. with a view to their redressal, and with the power to take evidence alike in England and in India. (Great applause.) That is no mad proposition. Conservatives ought to endorse it. They would have supported it a few short months ago when Lord Randolph Churchill —(hisses and groans)—made a similar proposition. No, do not hiss him. (Laughter and "hear, hear.") I have no doubt that in the brief moment, when others prompted him to look with good eye upon this Indian question, he saw that it was one in which there was room for justice to be done. ("Hear, hear.") And we should be doing worst of all if by foolish hiss or hoot to-night against men with whom we happened to have no personal sympathy in our English party strife, if we hardened one heart or turned away one ear from the consideration of the cause I shall have to put before you. If we cannot hold India by love we must hold India by force—("hear, hear")—and if we hold India by force and not by love, you the taxpayers of England, you the men of England, must pay for it out of your earnings day by day, out of your sweat, of your muscle, out of your sinew. (Cheers.) If you hold India by love, the love is costly in nothing to those who give it, and costless to those who receive it from us. (Great applause.) Mr. Naoroji put to you the poverty of India; echoing if Mr. Bonnerjee spoke of "more to eat" as being a possibility of this agitation. ("Hear, hear.") What do you think is the poverty of India now? I will not quote either of these men, although both of them are men of weight amongst those of whom they were born, and not only men of weight amongst those of whom they were born but recognised as men of weight by the Government of England, which has availed itself of their abilities in each case. (Cheers.) Mr. Bonnerjee, who spoke last, was the President of the first of the great Indian National Congresses of which you have heard to-night. ("Hear, hear.") But I will not quote these men, I will take an English official. I will take rather, for a moment, before I quote the official, an Englishman occupying official position, who has put before England one of the best statements of our Indian Government. I mean Sir W. W. Hunter. ("Hear, hear".) Sir W. W. Hunter tells us that out of the 200,000,000 of whom I spoke, in the best of times 40,000,000 are always on the verge of starvation. (Loud cries of "Shame.") But the official whom I intended to quote, and I waited to quote Dr. Hunter first, because I could then put to you what that meant in plainer words, the official reported that in Madras—and what is true of Madras here is as true of the bulk of Hindostan—that the agricultural labourer, and there agriculture, as unfortunately is the case in Ireland, is the chief resource; and if you do not on this feel disposed to give credence to my words, you may take the first of the reports which was laid before Parliament on the material and moral condition of India, and you will find the wage is given district by district; but taking Madras, Mr. Robertson, Agricultural Reporter to the Government of Madras, says "in the best seasons the gross income—that is the total income" of the agricultural labourer and his family, does not exceed three pence per day. ("Shame.") Not the man alone, not the chief bread winner alone, but the man and his family "in the best seasons." ("Shame.") Do you wonder that 40,000,000 are always on the verge of starvation ("No")—on the verge—but they go over the verge often. I told the House of Commons, the other night, and it was not possible to contradict it, because the figures were taken from Parliamentary Returns, that in 18 years—between the years 1860 and 1878—12,000,000 people in Hindostan died of starvation. ("Horrible.") Can you wonder that these men speak of the proverty of the natives of India. ("No.") It might be that this poverty is unavoidable. But it might be that there could be no cure for it. But there must be sometimes the possibility of avoidance. (Cheers.) What have we done in this very year. Why Sir John Gorst, in the House of Commons, made the boast the other night of increased revenue in India by the imposition of extra tax on salt —("Shame")—paid by these people with only 3d. per day—to pay more salt tax that we may steal Burmah, and to make war on Thibet, or to take the Viceroy to Simla, where he may live in greater grandeur. (Loud cheers and hisses.) These men are loyal("hear, hear")—these men (Mr. Naoroji and Mr. Bonnerjee) say they are loyal; they speak for men who desire to be loyal—(cheers) but there are hundreds of men in India who, if we will not listen to them, will preach disloyalty and discontent. ("Hear, hear.") And you cannot wonder, for it is not good to die oneself, nor see others die. (Loud applause.) What does India ask? India asks by these National Congresses held in Calcutta, in Bombay, and in Madras, Congresses attended by the *elite* of India—that was contradicted in the House of Commons, but I have been furnished with a little pamphlet written by a man whom I happen to know, and whom when I knew him I did not know favourably—(laughter)—a hard man, a lawyer—(laughter),—with whom it was my duty to hold some unpleasant converse many years ago—(laughter),—an English gentleman, a Conservative—(laughter),—a lawyer of great ability, of such great ability that he has sat and sat with credit to himself as Chief Justice of Bengal. Now what does he say. He says speaking of these Congresses, that they were attended by 600 to 700 delegates, representing the talent, influence, and education of the native population, and collected from all parts of India. (Cheers.) He says whatever may be said to the contrary. It is undoubtedly the fact that the gentlemen who attended these Congresses are for the most part in high social position. The recognised leaders of native thought and opinion. And Chief Justice Garth, Sir Richard Garth, asks us to listen to these men whilst they plead for justice, so that those who are not so calm and thoughtful as these are, may not have the right to plead with words of discontent and hatred against us. (Lord applause.) And Sir Richard Garth says: And that is all I will trouble you with with reference to the Congresses. "For myself I have been long persuaded that many of the abuses complained of are real and serious, and that some of the proposed reforms would not only be of advantage to India, but would materially strengthen the hands of the Government. (Loud cheers.) What do the Congresses ask? They ask that the Indian Council inLondon shall be abolished—(hear, hear"), and they rightly ask it. (Cheers.) If Lord Randolph Churchill were here, he would tell you that the Indian Council in London are a set of fossils. (Laughter and cheers.) Unfortunately not dead ones. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) Salary receiving fossils. (Laughter.) Fossils who act as nonconductors of all that is good and as rapid conductors of everything that is mischievous. (Loud and prolonged laughter and applause.) This Council is so absolutely ignorant of what is passing in India that, as Mr. Bonnerjee has reminded you, I was able to tell the Under-Secretary of State for India that last year my information was more correct than that which he gave to the House; and this year it is again the same. (Cheers and "Shame.") And there can be no doubt now upon that because the matters which the Under-Secretary at first denied the Secretary afterwards admitted. (Laughter and applause.) It is not a question of my allegation against the Government of India, it is a question of the Government of India's allegation against itself. I do not know what view the natives of India have as to preserving the office of Secretary of State at all. I should like to have one; I should like occasionally to worry him. I think it a good thing to be able to have a go at him. (Laughter.) Unfortunately we cannot go at him now, for while every other official is subject to the control of Parliament—his salary is voted by Parliament—the salaries of the Indian officials are taken out of the Indian Budget, never voted here, and never properly voted there, for there is no discussion upon them. Neither in England nor in India is there any control over the expenditure of India, although it amounts to seventy millions a year. I say it is monstrous that that should be permitted, and I ask you to help them. (Cheers.) Some of the papers have written as though I wanted to make for India a representative Parliament with household suffrage. I neither ask it, nor do the natives. I do not know why they do not. (Hear, hear.) I can understand, looking at India, that they might say, and say truly, "There are scores of millions of our brethren who have yet to be taught, and we are to creep rather than to jump; we are content to walk slowly towards liberty if you will only hold out the gleam of possibility in the distance to which we may glide." Cheers.) If they are content for that I am content to ask you to help them to do it. They ask that the Legislative Council of the Viceroy; they ask that the Councils of the Governors of the Provinces; they ask that the Councils of the North-West Provinces, and Oudh, should have on them at least half non-official members elected by some process of election; and they are content to leave the method of election to be settled. I was much struck by what Sir Richard Gard said upon that subject, because of my knowing him to be a Conservative, knowing him to be Protectionist, knowing him to be an extremely hard-headed person, and I thought it very likely I should find him not agreeing with the Indian Congress. On the contrary this is what he says—he is speaking of some resolutions passed by the Madras and other Chambers of Commerce—the Congress goes a step farther than others. They desire discussion on the Budget in the Legislative Council; they ask for extension of that Council on the principle of representative selection; and they ask for the right of interpellation, which I understand to mean the right of asking questions of the Government, which is exercising control to be allowed to the Legislative Council. And Sir Richard Garth says, after much care and consideration. "Before any decision can be arrived at as to the numbers or composition of the extended Council, I cannot help thinking that it ought to provide for the fair representation of the three great religious sects in India—Christians, Hindoos, and Mahomedans; and that the official as well as the non-official members should be selected from different provinces so as to represent as far as possible the feelings and opinions of every portion of the empire." (Cheers.) I will not trouble you further upon this point; but the Congress asked that there might be a Standing Committee of the House of Commons, appointed session by session, so that when those elected members of the Council have some matter of grievance which they cannot get redressed in India, or think they have a matter of grievance, that they can submit it to this Standing Committee of the House of Commons, who shall have the right or duty, if they thibk it material, to bring it before Parliament. (Applause.) This is no immoderate demand. They ask that there shall such a reform of the civil services as will enable that pledge which Mr. Naoroji reminded you of, to be kept. At present the Indians say, the educated of these two hundred millions say, "While you promised us fair play in our Civil Service, while we have trained ourselves to win the opportunity, while we are willing to serve you, you give it to others who can do it less well, and the money goes out of the country, which might be kept here, while we are half-starved." There is no doubt about it. The Secretary of State did not contradict me upon it, although I challenged him upon it, when I quoted the words of a confidential report, the words of Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, who said, "We have to choose between prohibiting and cheating, and we have taken the least straightforward course"; an Act of Parliament was passed, and we have cheated. The words of solemn pledge we put into the mouth of her Majesty when we assumed Imperial authority; and we have cheated the natives, and in confidential reports we boast of having cheated them. I appeal to you, the men of Northampton; I appeal to you, the town, the electorate, the constituency, which by your aid to my unworthy self have written your selves indelibly in the pages of this century's history, to make me to be the advocate of these cheated men in the British House of Commons. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We will.") Her Majesty was made to say to the natives of India, "In their prosperity will be our strength; in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward, Prosperity! and twelve millions died by famine in sixteen years! ("Hypocrisy.") Prosperity! and we are putting can extra salt duty on because we have stolen Burmah, and are proposing to steal Thibet! ("Shame.") Gratitude! when we have educated them up enough to feel wrong more, and make the wrong more bitter. ("Shame.") It was said by Mr. McLean, the member for Oldham, that when I spoke for the Indian people! there was no Indian people. No Indian people! But there are two hundred million people in India and for them I speak No Indian people! What would you have said when the Norman was trampling here, if these who asked for justice, as many of them did even then, if the Norman had answered "There are no English people;" It was true, we were a mixture of Saxon and Kelt and a variety of races, but we were born here; and the people of India were born there. ("Hear, hear.) They are the people to whom we have gone, they are the people to whom we have taken our sceptre, they are the people whom we have taken under our rule. You say they are not Indian people! Let us make them a new people, an educated people; let us permeate them with the civilisation with which we have cursed them and let us make it a blessing to them as the new people of India. (Loud cheering.) Sir John Gorst, who did not deny any one of my figures, quoted to show that they had more railways, and that more opium was sold, and a number of other things more was sold. But it is no use quoting them: it does not bring the twelve million people to life. I do not ask you to bring these people to life; but I ask you that when these men (Mr. Naoroji and Mr. Bonnerjee) go back to India they may say and that they may send to India, that, at any rate, so far as one constituency, and so far as one voice may, we will try to make England stand between them and the grave if good legislation may do it in the future. (Loud cheering.) They are not downright, bad people (Laughter.) Of course they are not so good as we (renewed laughter)—but I was reading the criminal statistics of the present year, and I find that in the gaols in Madras there is one in 274 of the Europeans—that is us—(laughter)—one in 509 of the Eurasians—that is the mixture; and one in 3,787 of the Hindoos, (Loud cheering.) Of course I am very proud of my superiority as an Englishman. (Laughter.) If I were in Madras, I should go to gaol on the average at least 18 times oftener than the Hindoo. (Renewed laughter.) I do not say that to jest upon it, but to point this out to you, that they are not a hard people to rule unless we drive them wild. They are a patient people, and Western civilisation can have the best of them in every struggle. But Western civilizationsbould have heart as well as sword. We went to them 200 years ago. Between that time when we bagged the right to trade and now, we have stolen, we have burned, we have ravished. ("Shame.") They do not bring our past crimes against us. It is useless to dig the dead bad out, but we ought to know it. (Applause.) And now when they meet in Congress, not in revolt, for the kind of things that have been said here to-night were said 5,000 miles away. One of the speakers spoke to his fellows—not to Northampton Radicals whom he wanted to please, but speaking to Indians collected from all parts of India he said: The rule of Great Britain has given India peace and security, and, on the whole, has been better in its results and direction than any former rule. "The princes we have overthrown have not been princes for any people to be proud of. Let us make them proud of us. (Loud cheers.) We boast liberty in our traditions we appeal to great names and great thoughts; in the past in India we have written our names with blood and fire, we have trampled into hearth and homes, let us now unite our rule with earnest union knitting together the men of England and the men of India for our common redemption, struggling with the misery which toucheth us all. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

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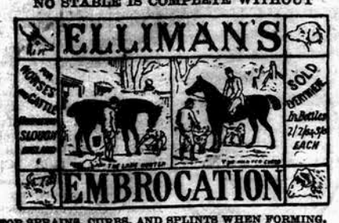

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„	Silver open-face keyless lever ...	28	„ Fine silver open-face keyless lever.	35
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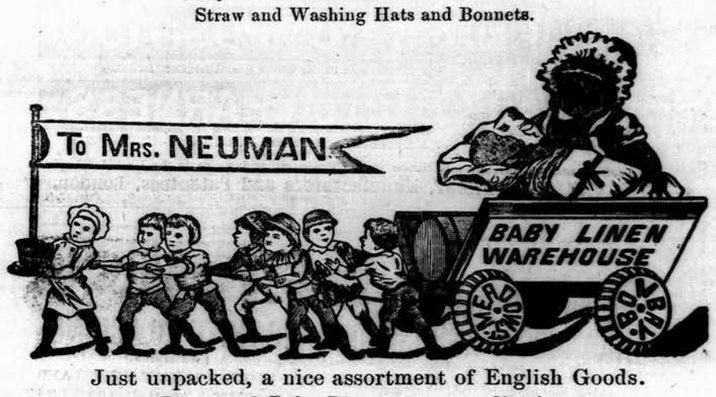

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The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

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Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of pure Java tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

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These cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own factory in Dindigul, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Java tobacco. They are the mildest cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

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THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

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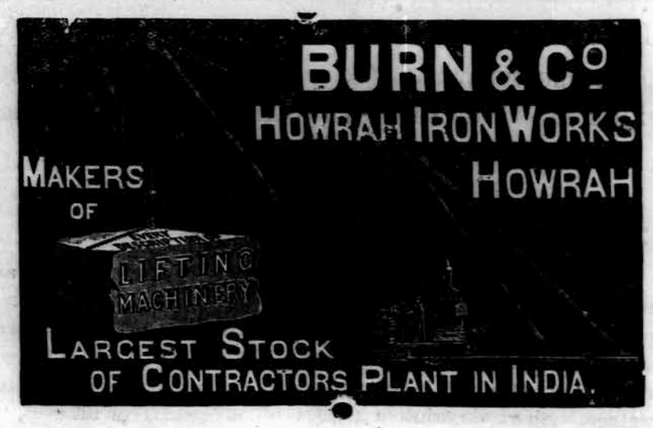

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezings, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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ORDINARY GRAVITY.

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This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary

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In view of the growing demand for the lighter descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co's well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

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This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

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IN A HOT CLIMATE

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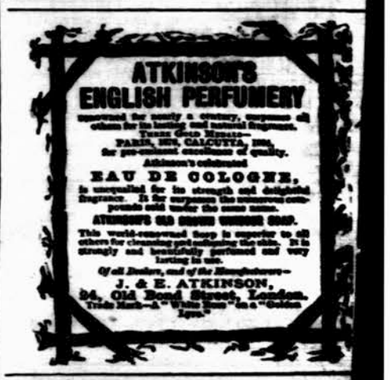

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